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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR APPEALS FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG RESCUE

SK301040 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] According to a source close to Chongwadae, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is soon going to kill democratic personage Kim Tae-chung. This unprecedentedly vicious plot was discussed in detail when the recipients of the so-called amnesty of this past February were singled out.

In a meeting, which separately discussed measures to commute Kim Tae-chung's life term to 20 years' imprisonment, Chon Tu-hwan hinted that the Kim Tae-chung affair should be buried in history as soon as possible and, as a result, a plot to kill Kim Tae-chung was hatched. The reason why Chon Tu-hwan wanted to bury the Kim Tae-chung affair as soon as possible is as follows:

Chon Tu-hwan believes that a living Kim Tae-chung is the only cause that even today leads public opinion at home and abroad to remind people of the Kwangju incident 2 years ago, which led to Chon Tu-hwan being branded as a murderer. As the Kim Tae-chung affair is the focus of public opinion at home and abroad, Chon feels it is greatly hindering his efforts to solicit support for his unification proposals and is turning Japanese public opinion against realizing South Korea-Japan cooperation.

Chon Tu-hwan is unhappy whenever he recalls his visit to the five nations of ASEAN, during which the peoples of the countries shouted "go home, murderer Chon Tu-hwan," and "release the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung." He frowns upon the Kim Tae-chung affair on the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympic games to be held in Seoul. His concern worsens as various countries, including West Germany, argue about a boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympics because of the Kim Tae-chung affair. Chon Tu-hwan also believes that pro-Kim Tae-chung people and journalists from various countries such as the United States, Japan and West Germany will possibly be more interested in the Kim Tae-chung affair than the Olympics when they come to Seoul. Those people could request interviews with Kim Tae-chung and Mrs Yi Hui-ho [Kim Tae-chung's wife] and this, in turn, may unexpectedly turn Seoul into a campaign ground for rescuing Kim Tae-chung.

For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan believes that, if he kills Kim Tae-chung right away, the aftermath of his execution will die down after a certain period of great controversy, and then he can smoothly hold the 1988 Olympics. Chon Tu-hwan's calculation is that, in the long run, it is more beneficial to kill Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible.

For reasons listed above, the Chon clique has decided to kill Kim Tae-chung at an early date and will choose a method which will least stir up public opinion at home and abroad, according to a well-informed source. Thus, the Chon clique has refused Mrs Yi Hui-ho's request that Kim Tae-chung receive medical treatment in prison from a reliable doctor.

Democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, it appears certain, faces death.

Today, as democratic personage Kim Tae-chung faces certain death, we implore that the campaign to rescue him by all democratic personages, progressive factions and the masses of all walks of life at home and abroad is urgently demanded now more than ever before.

CSO: 4108/139

SOUTH KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ATOMIC RELATED DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 61-64

[Text] Successful Bid on the Secondary System of Power Reactor Units 9 and 10 by Alsthom-Atlantique of France

Alsthom-Atlantique of France has successfully won the contract worth a total of \$500 million (350 billion won) for the secondary system (turbine generators) of nuclear power reactor Units 9 and 10.

Six companies from five countries were invited by the Korea Electric Co [KECO] at the end of February [1981] to bid on the supply of secondary system equipment for Power Reactor Units 9 and 10. Of the companies, Alsthom-Atlantique of France was chosen as the supplier because it made the best offer.

Other companies that submitted bids were Westinghouse and General Electric of the United States, Mitsubishi of Japan, GEC of Great Britain and BBC of Switzerland. These companies engaged in tense competition for the last 9 months.

Alsthom offered not only a lower price but also better loan conditions. The company belongs to the same group as Framatome of France, which received an order worth \$1 billion for the primary system (reactors). Technical compatibility was also considered in the decision.

The total price for the turbine generators, which are called the conventional bases, amounts to only \$120-130 million. The company selected, however, also receives orders worth about \$350 million in auxiliary equipment, called the island bases, thus resulting in a total order worth \$500 million.

Reactor Units 9 and 10 will have a combined capacity of 1900 MWe (950 MWe per reactor). They represent a large-scale investment of \$2.6 billion. Framatome won the bid for the primary system last November after fierce competition with Westinghouse.

Reactor Units 9 and 10 will be built in Pugu-ri, Puk-myon, Ulchin-kun, Kyongsang-Pukto. The Tonga Construction Co is now preparing the site, and the power station is scheduled to be completed by March 1989.

Basic Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Extended and Various Technology Agreements Signed

Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-n, who visited the United States and West Germany, announced the following cooperative programs: The basic agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and the United States has been extended for 5 years, until 1986. Korea and the United States will participate in joint projects on nuclear power; the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will cooperate in the exchange of research programs, training and the evaluation of research results; the Korea Standards Research Institute and the U.S. National Bureau of Standards will cooperate on standards and precision measurements; scientific, industrial and marketing information will be transferred to the Korea Science and Technology Information Center from five data banks managed by U.S. information centers; and the mutual cooperation between the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation [KOSEF] and the U.S. National Science Foundation will be expanded.

Minister Yi also announced that memoranda for mutual cooperation had been exchanged between the Korea Institute of Energy Research [KIER] and the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Pittsburgh Energy Research Institute, the Argonne National Laboratory and the Solar Energy Research Institute. The agreement covers technology in the use of low-quality coal, solar energy and conservation of energy.

Minister Yi stated that joint research will be carried out with West Germany on nuclear energy safety, solar energy, wind power generation, the use of low-quality coal, the mechanization of coal mining and energy and material sciences.

Cooperation with West German research organizations has been expanded to include KAIST and 8 other Korean institutes with 13 West German institutes that belong to the Max Planck Institute. KAIST also signed a sister-institute agreement with the Fraunhoff Institute to carry out joint research on the automation of machinery.

Korea agreed to send 20 students a year to West Germany to be enrolled in degree programs in mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy and computer science. These students will be financially supported by the Korean Government.

Ministry of Energy and Resources [MOER] Will Invest 4.36 Trillion Won in Nuclear Power During the Fifth 5-Year Plan

The government plans to invest 7.461 trillion won in power generation during the fifth 5-year plan.

According to the investment plan of MOER, a total of 4,368,200 million won and \$5.7 billion will be invested for power generation. The money will be invested in 13 nuclear power plants which represent a total capacity of

11,530 MWe and will cost 4.36 trillion won. The plan will also finance 2 pumped-storage hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 1,200 MWe which will cost 208 billion won, as well as 10 thermal power plants with a total capacity of 4,520 MWe which will cost 585.4 billion won.

Steam Generator for Nuclear Reactor Unit 5 Shipped

The first steam generator of the three needed for nuclear reactor Unit 5 was shipped from the Ulsan plant of the Hyundai Heavy Industry Co to the construction site at Kori on a freighter designed to carry heavy cargo. The ship, Tukkobi No 9 (2,000 tons), was built in Korea.

The steam generator is 20 meters long, 5 meters in diameter and weighs 300 tons. Hyundai Heavy Industry bought parts for the lower section of the generator from Westinghouse of the United States, and Hyundai built the upper section. The generator was assembled in Korea and cost a total of \$4 million.

Korea Has 30,473 Researchers, an Increase of 8.6 Percent from Last Year

Korea has 18,434 (60.54 percent) research staff members, 7,417 (24.3 percent) technicians and 4,622 (15.2 percent) other research workers, a total of 30,473 researchers.

According to a report issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology [MOST], as of December 1981, the total number of researchers increased by 2,532 (8.6 percent) from last year's total of 27,941. Of these, 9,822 researchers are employed by research institutes (5,258 by national and public research organizations and 4,564 by nonprofit organizations), 10,184 are employed by universities and 10,467 by private industry.

The percentage of research staff members increased from 56.2 percent (15,711) last year to 60.5 percent (18,434), that of technicians decreased from 27.5 percent (7,682) to 24.3 percent and that of other research workers decreased from 16.3 percent (4,584) to 15.2 percent.

There are 3,417 with doctorates (18.5 percent), 4,777 (25.9 percent) with master's degrees and 10,240 (55.6 percent) with bachelor's degrees. There are 8,951 (48.6 percent) engineering majors, 3,025 (16.4 percent) agriculture majors, 2,892 (15.7 percent) physical science majors, 2,766 (15.0 percent) medical science majors and 800 (4.3 percent) researchers with majors in other fields.

These numbers amount to 0.48 researcher per 1,000 people in Korea, far lower than the ratio in advanced countries such as the United States (2.8), Japan (2.4), France (1.3), and West Germany (1.6).

MOER Selects 10 Sites Suitable for 5,940 MWe Tidal Power on the West Coast

It has been found that the entire West Coast of Korea is rich in tidal-power potential: 3,750 MWe of ocean tidal power and 2,190 MWe of coastal tidal power, a total of 5,940 MWe.

According to the tidal-power potential study conducted by MOER, 10 sites have been identified and selected as suitable candidates. The sites, including Karorim-man which has been selected as the most suitable site and where construction has begun, consist of four ocean sites and six coastal sites.

The potential power capacities of the coastal sites are 330 MWe for Inch'on-man, 810 MWe for outer Asan-man, 660 MWe for inner Asan-man, 180 MWe for Sosan-man, 330 MWe for Karorim-man and 540 MWe for Chamsu-man. The potential capacities for the ocean sites are 1,140 MWe for Songmo-do, 810 MWe for the outer side of Sin-do, 660 MWe for the inner side of Sin-do and 1,800 MWe for Unyo-do.

Although we have ample potential capacity for tidal power, the construction cost of \$2,000 per kilowatt is too expensive at present compared to \$1,200-\$1,800 for hydroelectric power, \$1,500 for nuclear power and \$550 for oil-burning plants.

The government has concluded that the site at Karorim-man is the most advantageous one among the 10 sites with tidal-power potential. The government plans to complete the construction in Karorim-man during the sixth 5-year plan at a total cost of \$590 million.

This tidal power plant will use the average tidal drop of 4.8 to 7.9 meters at the site. The plant will have a tidal basin of 120 cubic kilometers, a 2.1-km-long dike and 10 [tidal] locks.

Prior to the construction of the Karorim-man power plant, MOER awarded an engineering service contract worth 1.8 billion won to Sogrea Co of France, which built the Rance tidal power plant in France. The French company has completed a study that was begun in August 1980 and will submit an interim report.

MOER will decide on details of the construction plan based on the report, and the first tidal power plant in Korea will be built step by step.

Authority To Approve Technology Imports, Radiation Management and Service Contracts Delegated to Lower Government Agencies

MOST plans to delegate to lower agencies the authority to approve computer imports, management of radioactive materials and engineering service contracts with foreign companies.

MOST will delegate the authority to approve importation of the computers priced under \$100,000 to the Korea Electronics Technology Institute. The authority to approve foreign service contracts worth less than \$30,000 will be granted to the Bank of Korea.

KOSEF will handle recruitment of overseas scientists, travel support for international conferences and overseas training with government funds. A plan to delegate the management of radioactive materials to the Korea Atomic Industry Forum and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute [KAERI] is also under consideration.

The Korea Atomic Industry Forum will be in charge of inspection of isotopes and their production facilities, approval of import requests for radioactive isotopes and exposure control of those who work in a radioactive environment. KAERI will handle radiation measurement and monitoring.

Joint Venture of Korea Heavy Industry Co [KHI] Denied Because Separate Operation of Generating Equipment Is Unjustified

KHI planned a joint investment in power-generating equipment with a foreign company in order to insure the quality of products and to develop an export market, but the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MOCI] has denied the request on the basis that the plan cannot be justified.

On 17 November [1981], MOCI decided to deny a request by KHI to share the manufacturing of power-generating facilities in a joint venture with a foreign company. The ministry concluded that such a move could disrupt the normalization of the company's operation and restrict development of foreign markets, and that the technology transfer and promotion of domestic production could be achieved by importing the technology.

To normalize the operation of KHI, the company must either replace 50 billion won from its domestic debt of 80.7 billion won with its own capital or it must win an agreement with creditors to delay its payment of borrowed capital and interest. The company needs 115 billion won in operating funds by 1985.

KHI has a total invested capital of 381 billion won, and at the end of October 1981 most of its plants had been completed or were in the final construction stages. Ninety-two percent of the plant construction is completed, and the company is expected to produce a profit by 1984.

Nuclear Power Facilities To Be Inspected by Koreans and Save on Nondestructive Tests

The Korea Institute of Manufacturing (KIMM) recently imported from the Southwest Research Institute (SWRI), a world-renowned authority on the inspection of nuclear power facilities, new technology on nondestructive testing such as the ultrasonic detection of damage. With the new technique, inspection teams staffed solely by Korean specialists will be able to monitor the safety of nuclear power facilities.

KIMM imported various advanced methods and succeeded in saving money and time for nondestructive tests of nuclear power plants and materials. The imported technology includes: an ultrasonic defect detection method whose sensitivity is 4-5 decibels better than the conventional methods; the Schreien technique that displays the ultrasonic beam on a TV screen; a manufacturing technique for partially expendable ultrasonic probes which are imported at present but will result in great benefits by not only replacing the imports but also by advancing domestic technology when produced locally; a technique to design and attach sonic lenses to ultrasonic probes to improve the signal-to-noise ratio and signal separation; a technique to measure the depth of a crack with the ultrasonic wave; a method to detect damage by pulsed current

and the capability to design coils for the detection method; and a method to measure thickness with thin foils.

American specifications such as ASME and ANSI are used in Korea in most nuclear power plants in operation or under construction. For defense products, MIL or [Korean] national defense specifications are used. These specifications specify that the products meet ASNT Level III requirements in quality assurance programs as well as in nondestructive tests.

Kit To Measure Radiation Immunity of Thyroid Hormones Developed

KAERI has developed an epoch-making kit to measure the radiation immunity of thyroid hormones which uses a nonfixing antibody and is very sensitive. The kit can be used up to 3 times if frozen for storage, and costs 30,000 to 40,000 won per kit, far cheaper than imported ones (80,000-100,000 won).

Two versions of the kit were developed to measure the immunity in T3 and T4 thyroid hormones, respectively. The domestic development of the kits for measuring radiation immunity solved the problems of the quality deterioration during storage and high cost of imported kits; about 200 kits are imported a year.

The sensitivity and reproducibility of measured data are guaranteed through strict inspection of the kits. The kits enable scientific diagnosis of thyroid sickness by accurately measuring thyroid hormone levels.

When a *T3 or *T4 hormone tagged with radioisotope ¹²⁵I is introduced into a known amount of antiserum that contains [normal] T3 or T4 thyroid hormone, more *T3 or *T4 combines with the antibody if the antiserum does not contain enough T3 or T4.

Polyethylene glycol is added to separate the *T3 or *T4 that did not combine with the antibody, and its radioactivity is measured. The radioactivity level is then used to determine the level of T3 or T4 hormone in the antiserum by comparing the radioactivity with a standard curve.

A normal person has 0.9 to 1.5 mg of T3 thyroid hormone per milliliter of antiserum, according to the level table, and a patient with a low level of thyroid function has 0.2 to 0.5 mg per milliliter.

Korea-Germany Joint Seminar Held on Reactor Safety

Sponsored by MOST and the West German Ministry of Research and Technology, KAERI held a Korea-Germany joint seminar on reactor safety from 30 November to 2 December [1981] in the conference room of the institute.

At the seminar, 6 speakers, including Dr D. Leven, who is the program director of GRS (a West German company for securing reactor safety), and Dr H. Glubrecht, who is a professor at Hanover University, presented 15 papers on such subjects as "Research Results in West Germany on Reactor Safety and Their Applications" and "Site Standards for Nuclear Power Plants in West Germany." Eighteen Korean specialists, including Dr Yi Sang-hun, who is the director of the Nuclear Safety Division of KAERI, also presented papers.

SOUTH KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NUCLEAR POWER MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PLAN DESCRIBED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 10-18

[Article by Sok Song-hwan, deputy director, Nuclear Planning Division, Korea Electric Co: "Nuclear Power Generation Manpower Development Plan"]

[Text] I. Introduction

It is an honor for me to have this opportunity to describe the manpower development plan of the Korea Electric Company [KECO] to support successful operation and construction of nuclear power plants.

I would like to focus on the recruiting of technical manpower and related problems that we have had to face in carrying out our company's nuclear power projects over the last 10 years.

II. Beginning of Nuclear Power in Korea

KECO began to prepare for nuclear power projects in 1965, with only five to six staff members, by collecting basic data for nuclear power, which had emerged throughout the world as a new energy source. At the time, only a few of the staff members had even a limited knowledge of nuclear power through overseas training. The introduction of a commercial nuclear power plant was considered to be a national project. Many discussions took place about which agency should be responsible for the project. In 1968 KECO was selected as the agency with primary responsibility. KECO set up a Nuclear Power Section with 25 members in the company's headquarters. Most of them had working knowledge of thermal power stations; their specialties are listed in Table 1.

III. Power Reactor Unit 1

In June 1970, KECO signed a contract with Westinghousse for the construction of Power Reactor Unit 1 on a "turnkey" basis. Since this was the beginning of the nuclear power industry in Korea, we had no choice but to depend entirely on a foreign firm for engineering services, supply of the equipment, construction and test operations. This is also why we included in the contract the training of all technical personnel.

Based on this contract, 66 technical personnel have been trained by Westinghouse and GEC (UK) during the 6 years 1972-1977. These people

played central roles in testing and operating Power Reactor Unit 1 at Kori. Later in 1979 (right after the Three Mile Island accident), six operators were retrained by Westinghouse.

In Table 2, we listed the data on the personnel training for Power Reactor Unit 1.

IV. Power Reactor Units 2 and 3

After the oil crisis of 1973, Korea accelerated its plan for the construction of nuclear power plants. Thus, Power Reactor Unit 2 was ordered in November 1976 from Westinghouse and Unit 3 was ordered somewhat earlier, in May 1975, from AECL of Canada. These units were also ordered on a turnkey basis. The construction of the power plants is on schedule. Reactor Unit 2 will be completed in December 1982 and Unit 3 in October 1982. Most of the training of operators for these power plants has been completed.

Details of the personnel training for Reactor Units 2 and 3 are listed in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. For Reactor Unit 2, 38 technicians were trained by Westinghouse at the training centers in Zion and Pittsburgh. For Reactor Unit 3, power station operators were trained by Ontario Hydro-electric, and construction supervisors and designers were trained by AECL. The total number of people trained for Reactor Unit 3 was 77. Their training period was longer [than that for Reactor Unit 2], reflecting the cautious attitude in constructing a CANDU-PHWR for the first time [in Korea].

V. Domestic Training

Although we have trained supervisors for the construction and operation of Reactor Units 2 and 3 through overseas training, we need many more technicians and assistants. The extra manpower will be supplied through domestic training. For instance, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) offers many courses in nuclear power generation. KECO has sent many new employees to KAERI to take its basic courses in nuclear power. In Table 5, we summarize the training of KECO employees carried out at KAERI, the Korea Metal Research Institute, the Korea Electronic Data Processing Center and other domestic training centers.

In 1974, KECO set up its own training center at the construction site of the Kori Nuclear Power Plant. This center offers basic courses for new employees, as well as courses for power station operators. The technical personnel trained here are going through the final stage of training for the test operations of Reactor Units 2 and 3.

In Table 6, we show the composition of the test operations group for Reactor Unit 2 along with their training stages. The test operations group is in the process of moving from the fifth stage to the sixth stage of the training schedule. The supervisors who have been trained overseas are teaching the domestically trained operators their skills through on-the-job training.

VI. The Necessity of a Training Plan for Nuclear Technology Manpower

In order to establish a development plan for long-term power supply, KECO has been using the Wien Automatic System Planning computer program since 1976. KECO is studying the need for tens of nuclear power plants by the year 2000. The plan raises the problem of training the necessary manpower.

As of 1981, KECO has one nuclear power reactor in operation, eight reactors under construction and four reactors in planning stages. By 1991, there will be 13 reactors in operation, reaching a total capacity of 27,404 MW, or 40.9 percent of the total generating capacity. There are no further official plans for power source development, although our studies indicate that we will need approximately 30 power reactors by the year 2000.

With its accumulated experience and technical capability, KECO has changed its construction method for nuclear power stations from turnkey to a non-turnkey basis. The new policy has been applied to the construction of Reactor Units 5 and 6.

In the nonturnkey method, in which the buyer handles the construction, KECO hires a capable engineering firm and lets the firm manage and support the design and construction work. The nuclear steam supply system (NSSS) and the turbine generators are ordered separately from the manufacturers. Requirements for these major items of equipment dictate the design for the power plant. Then, auxiliary equipment and construction work are ordered as needed. KECO can now concentrate on the management of overall construction, the purchase of auxiliary equipment, the supervision of construction projects and quality assurance. (Of course, KECO receives the supporting services of an engineering firm, as stated before.) The remaining problem is how to recruit and train the necessary manpower. According to KECO's aggressive construction plan for nuclear power plants, we will start the construction of two new power reactors per year. Since KECO will be responsible for the overall management of the construction, the tasks to be carried out by KECO will increase enormously. This is the reason we have to come up with a systematic, long-range plan for manpower development.

VII. KECO's Personnel Requirements in Nuclear Power

We developed a model to estimate our manpower requirement in order to carry out KECO's plan for the construction of nuclear power plants. This model assumes that the construction of two power reactors of 900 MW class are initiated at one site every year. For this purpose, KECO must have 10 planners working on each project 3 years before any construction begins. If we assume that construction of a power plant takes 8 years, we need 80 people in the first year of construction. The needed manpower level will gradually increase to a total of 310 by the fifth year. The training for the operators of nuclear power plants must begin in the fifth year, and a full manpower level of 320 must be maintained from the seventh year onward. From the seventh year, the total manpower needed, including those for the construction work, reaches 540. The required manpower levels for construction and power generation are listed according to years of construction in Table 7.

As shown in Table 8, we can determine the long-term, technical manpower requirements by combining this manpower need with the construction plan for the nuclear power plants. At present, the total number of technical personnel working in the field of nuclear power is approximately 1,600, but we estimate that the number will reach 5,050 by 1991. We conclude, therefore, that KECO must recruit about 500 technical personnel every year and train them. Fortunately, sufficient college graduates are produced in our country with the technical knowledge necessary for the industry. The number of college graduates with technical backgrounds is listed in Table 9.

VIII. Recruitment Plan

The technical manpower needs in the nuclear power industry are met by the following three methods:

1. Hiring the graduates of the Sudo Technical High School, which is operated by KECO
2. Recruitment through open competition
3. Hiring engineers through the ROTC program

In addition, some students receive scholarships from KECO while in college and join the company after their graduation. Recently, the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology opened a new Department of Nuclear Engineering. We are sending a large number of our employees to the department, and plan to hire other graduates of the department.

We need college graduates for all assignments related to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. KECO, as a whole, is restricted to keeping the ratio of college graduates among its employees to under 40 percent. Such a low ratio will pose a difficult problem in carrying out nuclear power projects. We have not only asked our Manpower Development Division to assign a high proportion of college graduates to the nuclear power projects, but we are also improving the quality of employees who are high-school graduates by sending a substantial number of them (80) to the Ulsan Engineering Junior College.

IX. Technical Manpower Training Courses of KECO

In order to explain the training courses for technical manpower needed by KECO, the needed personnel are classified into three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced levels.

Those on the elementary level carry out routine tasks explained in detail and assigned by their supervisors. Power plant operators, construction site foremen and other technical management personnel belong to this category. To qualify for the elementary level, new recruits first go through an orientation course for 4 weeks. The basic knowledge needed to carry out the company's business, such as the overview of the company, its business conditions, accounting rules and general technical knowledge of thermal

power generation, are included in this course. When the recruits are selected to work in nuclear power projects, they attend a 5-week introductory course on nuclear power, in which they acquire some elementary, practical knowledge of nuclear power in addition to what they learned in school. Then, they are assigned to specific tasks and work on a normal schedule. Usually, it takes a new employee 2 years to be able to carry out his assignment by himself, while we must conduct continuous on-the-job training.

Those in the intermediate level can plan, judge and execute projects on their own. They can formulate business procedures by themselves, select technical specifications and execute design and engineering tasks. According to our past experience, it takes an employee about 5 years to reach this level, with frequent short training courses during the period. KECO has sent employees overseas for training in many fields. This overseas training provides the technical foundation necessary for professional engineers.

To successfully carry out our nuclear power projects, we believe that at least 25 percent of our technical manpower must be those in the intermediate level. Since it will take time to achieve such a proportion, this is becoming a serious problem in our rapidly expanding nuclear power projects.

Those who belong to the advanced level not only should have specialized knowledge in particular fields but should also have considerable understanding of the overall scope of KECO's nuclear power projects. They will manage the organization and projects at various levels and establish plans for various technical management functions. They will not only formulate and organize operating procedures, but will also manage and supervise the execution of the procedures. The development of advanced level manpower will depend more on personal elements, such as educational background, self-motivation, professionalism, and sense of responsibility, than on external training. Therefore, only a small fraction of the elementary level personnel is expected to reach the advanced level. In view of the scope of work at KECO, we believe that about 80 people at the advanced level are needed. We have now secured approximately 60 percent of this need. We have a serious shortage of advanced level personnel in the following fields: reactor core management, safety analysis, radiation chemistry, radiation shielding, earthquake analysis, stress analysis and simulated control program.

To solve the shortage of manpower, we have taken two measures. The first one is to invite capable, advanced level personnel from overseas for a short period. KECO is currently in contact with about 15 people in this class. The second, and more long-term measure, is to improve the current system of manpower management in order to accelerate the training of advanced level personnel.

Table 1.

■ 1 Composition of ERDO's first nuclear group

Disciplines	number of engineers	proportion
Electrical	12	48
Physics	4	16
Mechanical	3	12
Nuclear	3	12
Chemical	2	8
Civil	1	4
Total	25	100

Table 2.

■ 2. Unit No. 1 Overseas Training

Discipline	Year								Total	Remark
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79		
Plant Superintendent		1							1	
Assistant Superintendent		1							1	
Nuclear Technical Supervisor		1							1	
Operations Supervisor		1							1	
Control Room Operator	17	5					6	28	*Retraining	
Electrical Engr	2	1								
I & C Engr		2								
Nuclear Engr	2	2								
Radiation Chemist	1									
Civil Engr	1									
Architectural Engr	1									
Mechanical Engr		2								
QA & QC Engr		1		1						
Reactor Core Management Engr			3							
Nuclear Fuel Cycle Management Engr	1								1	
Plant Construction & Design Personnel	Nuclear Engr	2							2	
	Radiation Chemistry	2							2	
	I & C Engr	2							2	
	Computer Engr	3							3	
	Maintenance Supervisor	1		2					3	
	Health Physicists		2		2				2	
	Waste Management Personnel			2					2	
	Instrument Maintenance Engr				1				1	
	Mechanical Maintenance Engr				1				1	
Plant Technical Support Personnel	Total	7	39	8	4	6	2	0	6	72

Table 3.

B 3 . . Unit No 2 Overseas Training

Discipline	Year	78	79	80	Total	Remark
Assistant Superintendent			1		1	
Operations Supervisor			1		1	
Nuclear Technical Supervisor			1		1	
Shift Supervisor			10		10	
Control room Operator				3	3	
Plant Construction Personnel	Mechanical Engr	1			1	
	Electrical Engr	1			1	
	Civil Engr	2			2	
	Architectural Engr	2			2	
	I & C Engr	2			2	
	Reactor Safety Analysis Engr	1			1	
	A & GC Engr	1			1	
	Planning & Scheduling Personnel	2			2	
	Material Control	2			2	
Plant Operation Personnel	Nuclear Engr		2		2	
	Mechanical Maintenance Engr		1	1	2	
	Instrument Maintenance Engr		1	1	2	
	Computer Engineer		2		2	
Total		14	19	5	38	

Table 4.

■ 4. Unit No 3 Overseas Training

Discipline	Year	76	77	78	79	Total	Remark
Plant Superintendent					1	1	
Assistant Plant Superintendent					1	1	
Operations Supervisor					1	1	
Shift Supervisor					4	4	
Control room operator					8	8	
Plant Construction & Design Personnel	Reactor Physics	1	1	1		3	
	Nuclear Safety	1	1		1	3	
	Primary Sys Mechanical Engineering	1		2		3	
	Computer Programming Engr	1			1	2	
	Structural Engineering	1				1	
	Electrical Engineering	1	1			2	
	Schedule Control	1	1			2	
	Process Engineering		2	1		3	
	Material Control		1	1		2	
	Geology & Foundation Design		1			1	
	Quality Assurance		2	1		3	
	I & C (Process)		2	1		3	
	Radiactive Waste Management		1	1		2	
	Fuel Management		1	1	1	3	
	Heavy Water Management			1	1	2	
	Health Physics			1		1	
Operational Staff	Technical Support Chief				1	1	
	Computer Maintenance Engr			3	3	6	
	Mechanical Maint Supervisor				4	4	
	Electrical Maint Supervisor				1	1	
	Reactor Physicist				1	1	
	I & C Engineer				2	2	
	Fuel Handling Engineer				5	5	
	Chemist				2	2	
	Health Physics				2	2	
	I & C Maintenance Engineer				2	2	
Total		7	14	14	42	77	

Table 5.

B-5 Summary Status of Domestic Training

Courses	1967	1968	75	76	77	78	79	80	Total
Nuclear Fundamentals	10	102	128		113	135	131	26	670
Radio Isotopes	4				2		3		9
Radiation Instrument	6	3			3	2	3	2	13
S.D.T.	6					4	12	10	26
Inspector's Course	1						7		7
Environmental Radiation	6						2		2
Analysis of Radionuclides	4						4		4
S.A.R.	5						4		4
Analysis of Environmental Radiation	10							2	2
Celline Detector Systems	10							4	4
Instrumentation	7			17				10	34
Computer	4-12						7		24
Total		136	148	17	124	181	173	58	792

This training excludes No-81 Training Center.

Table 6.

B-6 For Unit No. 2 Operator Group Training

Training Bases Groups	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Leading Group	—	Site Training Center			↓	No-81 Site
Assistant Group	—	No-81 Training Center			↑	

Table 7. Man Power Module for a Two-Unit Nuclear Project

Discipline		Year										
		-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	P
Construction	Planning	10	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Design			4	6	10	10	13	14	14	14	10
	Construction			16	27	40	74	131	205	222	201	153
	Q/A				7	21	39	49	64	67	58	48
	Subtotal	10	30	50	80	130	200	290	310	280	220	160
Operation	Operators									64	96	128
	Plant Technical Group									67	103	131
	Operations Management									25	39	46
	Q/A									2	12	15
	Subtotal									160	250	320
Total		10	30	50	80	130	200	290	470	530	540	600

Table 8. Estimate of Technical Manpower Requirement

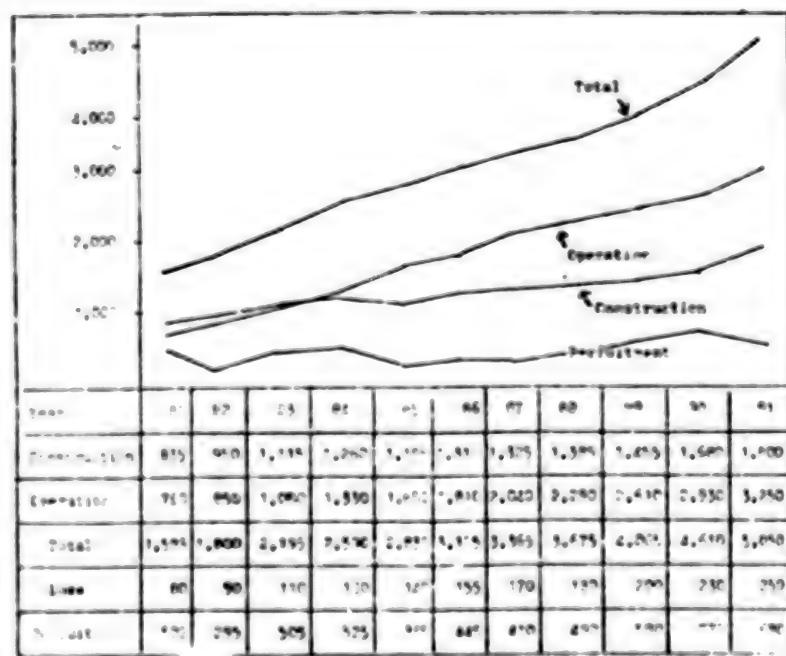


Table 9.

Number of University Graduates

Field	School	J.College	University	Total
Mechanical		10,000	6,310	16,310
Electrical		4,920	4,130	9,050
Electronics		5,520	4,245	9,765
Physics		-	1,795	1,795
Chemistry		2,450	4,795	6,985
Nuclear		40	110	150
Metallurgy		1,160	1,320	2,480
Computer		200	990	1,190
Civil		2,340	3,950	7,290
Agriculture		5,200	2,980	8,180
Geology			290	290
Total		33,880	29,525	63,405

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CSO: 4108/124

PLAN TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR PLANT EQUIPMENT LOCALLY OUTLINED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 3-9

[Article by Kim Sok-chin, executive director, Korea Heavy Industry Co: "A Proposal for the Domestic Production of Equipment and Materials for Nuclear Power Plants"]

[Text] I. Introduction

As is known, we have recorded an annual increase of 18 to 19 percent in electric power demand since the sixties, and the demand is expected to exceed 12 percent per year until the end of the eighties. Since our country is short on natural resources, we cannot depend on expensive petroleum as the basic energy source for power production. We have no choice but to use the only alternative energy source, nuclear power, the feasibility of which has been proven technically and economically.

Reflecting on these circumstances, the government has established a long-range plan for the development of electric power supply. According to the plan, one or two nuclear power plants will be built a year. By the year 2000, nuclear power is expected to provide 45 percent of the total power generating capacity, or 24 million KWe. This decision in turn indicates that the domestic production of equipment for nuclear power plants is a serious national task, because we cannot keep importing them.

II. Current Status of Domestic Production

The manufacturing of equipment and materials for nuclear power plants is a type of heavy industry that requires a wide range of technology and a tremendous concentration of capital. When we consider economical production, it is difficult to assure profitability by satisfying the needs of only one or two power plants a year in view of the immense technological and capital investments required.

On the other hand, if the manufacturing is centralized, unified and pushed aggressively, we can not only save a huge amount of hard currency but also provide an opportunity to elevate the domestic industrial standards to advanced international levels. It will also enable us to get into the international market. It is necessary, therefore, to centralize and aggressively pursue maximum domestic production while maintaining safety.

With this viewpoint, the government has first of all adopted a policy that will standardize power generating facilities, and has selected the Korea Heavy Industry Co [KHIC] as the sole, comprehensive domestic manufacturer of power generating facilities. As the second step, the government has begun to select manufacturers specializing in auxiliary equipment according to their category. At present, a survey, which is to be completed by the end of 1981, is being carried out to evaluate some 80 manufacturers of the following items: water treatment facilities, heat exchangers, pressure vessels, electric equipment, valves, fans and pipe.

For convenience, the equipment and materials for power plants can be classified into three cases:

Case I: Those that can be designed and manufactured mostly with domestic technology and with minor assistance from foreign technology

Case II: Those that must depend mostly on foreign technology for design and manufacture

Case III: Those that must be manufactured overseas

Equipment and materials belonging to Case I are purchased locally by the Korea Electric Co [KECO]. For those that belong to Case II, KECO will sign a supply contract with foreign companies that will provide technical assistance to KHIC or other domestic manufacturers. In order to increase the domestic production of the equipment and materials, KECO has been emphasizing the transfer of as much technology as possible to domestic firms in its contracts with foreign suppliers. Those that belong to Case III are items that cannot be manufactured locally at present and that foreign manufacturers will provide KECO through direct contracts. Our objective is to learn and accumulate the transferred technology so that we can gradually expand local production to change Case III items into Case II items and eventually into Case I items. We can see through attached Tables 2-1 A, B, C, 2-2, 3 and 4 that the domestic production of nuclear power equipment is progressing rapidly.

III. Plan for Domestic Production

Hardware Development--At present, most of the equipment and materials for major facilities are being manufactured locally on the basis of Case II, i.e., through technology transfer based on technical cooperation contracts. Actually, qualified Korean engineers fabricate the parts, which have either been supplied by the foreign contractors or manufactured locally according to the specifications for raw materials and processing required by the foreign contractors. By utilizing the experience gained through the construction projects for nuclear power plants Units 7 through 10, we should be able to substantially reduce our dependence on foreign technology on similar items that will be needed in future nuclear power plants. We plan, however, to continue to use foreign technology not only to develop our technology, but also to improve the quality of our products even after we have learned such advanced technology.

We plan to delay the timing of domestic production of items that require advanced precision technology or expensive investment in additional manufacturing and testing facilities. For instance, items that belong to this category are those in the nuclear steam supply system (NSSS) such as reactor control and rod drive mechanisms (CRDM), reactor internal structures, reactor coolant pumps (RCP), heating elements in the pressurizer, flux monitoring and power control instruments, as well as the rotating parts of turbine generators and forged blades. Our plan is to achieve total domestic production of these items by the end of the eighties.

The plan for domestic production will be examined in detail to coordinate items and timing for production. See Tables 3-1 A and B.

Software Development--For now, we are concentrating on the development of manufacturing techniques, but true domestic production must be supported through the development of technical knowledge. This must be accompanied by the development of software. For this purpose, we plan to participate in the designing of future projects in order to focus on the development of software technology. Our plan will be pursued in three steps:

- 1. Learning design technology
- 2. Participation in the basic design of the NSSS and parts
- 3. Participation in the critical design of the NSSS and parts
- 4. Complete independent design of the NSSS

} first step
} second step
} third step

For the first step, we plan to send well-trained engineers to foreign manufacturers to learn the basic designs of the NSSS and its parts. After a substantial training period, the engineers will partially participate in the design of auxiliary systems such as the boron recycling system, the residual heat removal system and the chemical and volume control system. In the second step, in addition to learning the basic design of the NSSS and its parts, the engineers will participate in the actual design of the NSSS and its parts. In this way, we plan to increase the design capability of the engineers and develop their skill. During this period, we will be developing the capability to design the NSSS and its parts by ourselves. In order to achieve our objectives, we plan to strengthen the training of our engineers by sending them overseas as well as through technical cooperation with foreign manufacturers.

Productivity Improvement

Input Management Information System (MIS)--For rational and scientific management, we are going to import an MIS and use it for the management of manpower, finance, materials, sales, production and technical information. Of these, the production management system is one of the most important.

National [Standardized] Type--The types of nuclear reactors under construction in Korea are the PWR's manufactured by Westinghouse of the United States

and by Framatome of France, and the PHWR by AECL of Canada. The turbine generators in the secondary systems were supplied by GEC and Parsons of the UK and Westinghouse of the United States. Each country enforces its own manufacturing codes and standards. Moreover, each company uses its own design, technical specifications and operating procedures. When we manufacture these parts, we must follow the technical standards of each country and the different technical specifications and manufacturing methods of each manufacturer within a country. These problems introduce serious obstacles to improvement of productivity and accumulation of technology. It is critical that we adopt standardized national types to prevent the dilution of technology and to accelerate the accumulation and development of technology.

Multiunit Contracts--To successfully achieve domestic production we must first secure a market. For instance, Framatome and Alsthom-Atlantique of France became world-class manufacturers of nuclear power facilities with the political support of the French Government. The French Government and its power company (EDF) placed 4 orders for a total of 50 power reactors, 34 units of the 900 MWe size, 16 units of the 1300 MWe size. The French manufacturers were guaranteed a sufficient number of long-term orders through a political decision, hence they could securely and safely invest in facilities, develop technology and manage manpower.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the current status of domestic production and the importance of comprehensive manufacture, I would like to emphasize some of the future activities of KHIC.

The Korean Government has already selected KHIC as the comprehensive manufacturer, and has made the important decision to select other specialized manufacturers according to their products. The basis to effectively pursue domestic production has been prepared by these decisions, but there are still a few problems to be examined and solved. They are:

Compensation for the excessive expenses for strict assurances and maintenance of quality

Support for the expenses to study and develop new technology

Domestic production of important raw materials

Improvement of capability to design an entire power plant

Closer cooperation among the regulatory agency, the power company, research institutions and manufacturers

Adoption and reinforcement of codes, standards and guidelines.

Table 1-1

Equipment Classification

Main Equipment: Manufactured by KHIC	BOP Equipment: Manufactured by Manufacturer Specific
NSSS	BOP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reactor Vessel o Reactor Internal o Control Rod Drive Mechanism o Steam Generator o Reactor Coolant Pump o Pressurizer o Heat Exchanger (Nuclear Grade) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Heat Exchanger o Vessel o Water & Waste Treatment Equipment o Instrument & Control o Heavy Electrical Equipment o Pump o Shop Fabricated Piping o Fire Protection System
T/G	Etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Turbine o Main Generator and Exciter o Turbine Driven Feed Pump 	
BOP	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vessel & Tank (Nuclear Grade) o Main Condenser o HVAC Equipment (Nuclear Grade) 	

Table 2-1 A

NSSS

Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
Heat Exchanger ASME III RCS Equipment Supports R/V Head Lifting Rig CRDM Air Cooling Baffle Ass'y New Fuel Ass'y Handling Fixture Fuel Transfer Tube CRDM Shaft Unstressing Tool New Fuel Elevator Boron Injection Tank Neutron Detector Positioning Device Irradiation Sample Seating Jack	Heat Exchanger ASME III * Reactor Vessel * Steam Generator (Upper Internal) * Pressurizer (Cladding) * Accumulator Tank (Cladding) Volume Control Tank Demineralizer Boric Acid Batching Tank Thermal Regeneration Demineralizer	Reactor Internals Control Rod Drive Mechanism Reactor Coolant Pump Chemical Charging Pumps

* Additional items compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-1 B

TBN (planned)

Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
H. P. Inner and Outer Gland L. P. Outer Cylinder Coupling Guard Bearing & Coupling Cover Centering Beam Crossover & Under Pipe Interceptor & Reheater Valve Gland Steam Condenser Enclosure H. P. Oil Cooler Pedestal Exhaust Flow Guide Lifting Gear	Turning Gear Moisture Separator Reheater * H. P. Blade Rings * H. P. Outer Cylinder & Assembly * H. P. Diaphragm Assembly * L. P. Inlet Flow Guide * L. P. Assembly * L. P. Diaphragm & Finish Machining * L. P. Inner Cylinder * L. P. Shaft Only	Governing System TBN I & C L. P. Rotor & Blades H. P. Rotor & Blades

* Additional items compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-1 C

GEN (planned) Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
Seating Plates Bearing Bracket Lubricant Oil Seal Hydrogen Seal Bracket • Rotor Lifting and Assembly Device • Hydrogen Panel	Generator Frame Core Support Plate Solid End Plate Hydrogen Cooler • Stator Punching • Stator Core Stack Wind & Assembly • Generator Shroud & Enclosure • Rotor Machine & Assembly	Main Exciter Silicon Rectifier Stator Cooling System Gen 1 & C Rotor Balance & Test

* Additional item compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-2

Annual Manufacturing Capacity of KHIC (Changwon Plant)

<u>Shops</u>	<u>Major Products</u>	<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Production Capacity</u>
Heavy Machine Shop	Turbine (thermal) Turbine (nuclear) Turbine (hydraulic) Iron and steel equipment	500 MW 950 MW 400 MW	Unit " "	2 2 2-3 27,300
General Machine Shop	Generator (thermal) Generator (nuclear) Generator (hydraulic)	500 MW 950 MW 400 MW	Unit " "	2 2 2-3
Heavy Fabrication Shop	NSSS equipment Chemical & petrochemical equipment	950 MW 500,000 BPSD	" "	2 1
Boiler Shop	Utility boiler	Thermal Power 500 MW	"	4
Foundry Shop	Casting	Maximum 250t Steel Ingot	t	30,000
Forging Shop	Forging	Forging and heat treating up to 500t Steel Ingot	t	30,000

The Status of Manpower

	Management	Engineers	Technicians	Total
Head Office	105	301	139	545
Changwon Plant	84	897	4,203	5,184
Gungpo Plant	43	267	1,761	2,071
Domestic Branch	4	22	6	32
Overseas Branch	7	28	45	80
Overseas Site	24	90	1,193	1,307
Total	267	1,605	7,347	9,219

Technical Cooperation

Supply Field	Product	Technical Partner	Duration
N/SSS	NSSS	Combustion Engineering Westinghouse Framatome(KNU 9 & 10)	78/3/23 - 90/3/22 81/5/27 - 91/5/26 KNU 9 & 10
	T/C	General Electric Westinghouse(KNU 7 & 8)	76/11/27 - 91/11/26 KNU 7 & 8
BOP	Condenser & Others	Southwestern	KNU 7 & 8
	Crane/Boiler Solar Crane	Idemitsu	KNU 7 & 8

Table 3-1 A

Localization Target

(Classified by year, on the basis of 900 MWe nuclear power plant)

Unit: %

Classification	Annual Localization Plan					
	81	82	83	84	85	86
NSSS field	33	37	47	54	59	61
I/C field	37	37	46	56	66	79
BOP field	52	52	65	79	89	96
Total	41	42	52	63	71	79

Table 3-1 B

Localization Plan
Classified by Project)

Unit: USD 1,000

Project	Rate of Localization	Expected Sales	Main Items
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 5 & 6	NSSS 10(%) T/G 11 BOP 33.2		
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 7 & 8	NSSS 18 T/G 27.6 BOP 45.2	24,000 25,000 114,000	Steam generator, Pressurizer, Generator frame, L.P. casing, etc.
		163,000	
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 9 & 10	NSSS 26 T/G 40 BOP 55	40,800 37,200 139,200	Reactor vessel, Steam generator, Pressurizer, Generator frame, L.P. casing, etc.
		217,200	

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CSO: 4108/123

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG

SK280447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 24 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 March article: "The Revolutionary History of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Most Brilliant and Glorious History of Struggle of the Great Leader of the Working Class"--on publication by KWP History Institute of new edition of "Revolutionary History of the Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" to mark Kim Il-song's 70th birthday]

[Text] The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest leader of the working class who devoted his whole life to the sacred cause of achieving the independence of the working people. On the 70th birthday of the respected leader, the most felicitous event in our national history, the History Institute under the direct control of the KWP Central Committee compiled and published the "Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song."

This book comprehensively and systematically details the revolutionary history of the great leader who created the immortal chuche idea and has been brilliantly embodying this idea ever since he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age.

The revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the history of a genius of creation and construction who is performing epoch-making great miracles and exploits. This is the history of struggle by the legendary hero ever-victorious in any battle against the enemy and of the great leader who confidently pioneers not only the present era but also the bright future of the revolution. Thanks to this proud history, our nation has become a glorious country shining throughout the world and its history of struggle for the emancipation of mankind marked a most brilliant chapter.

The new book "Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song" consists of 11 chapters narrating the glorious and brilliant history of struggle by the respected leader over 70 years.

The first four chapters deal with the revolutionary history of the anti-Japanese struggle period; chapters 5 to 8 the revolutionary history of the peaceful construction period, the fatherland liberation war period, and the period of struggle for postwar rehabilitation and for construction of the foundation of socialism; and chapters 9 to 11 the revolutionary history of the struggle to accelerate overall socialist construction and achieve final victory of socialism and chuche-orientation of the entire society.

This book is published at the initiative of and under the energetic guidance of the glorious party center. Thus, the great leader's revolutionary history is being compiled intensively and extensively in a scientific and systematic manner. Thus, our people now possess a priceless textbook on the revolution. This is the greatest honor, pleasure and happiness for all of us waging revolution by holding in high esteem the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

1. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the arduous and bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, shouldering the destiny of the nation and the people, when the national ordeal was at its peak. He opened up a new era of history and achieved the sacred cause of national liberation.

"Revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" describes extensively and systematically the revolutionary activities of the respected leader who grew up to be a great revolutionary and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle along the brilliant road of victory.

The book first narrates the brilliant revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who pioneered the glorious chuche cause after he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family at Mangyongdae which fostered his lofty patriotic ambition. Feeling the sorrow and pains of the ruined nation more acutely than others from his childhood, he grew up to be the great leader of the revolution.

The 1920's, when the great leader embarked on the road of revolution, was a dark age during which our people suffered the greatest national tragedy. The Japanese aggressors, occupying Korea in a brigandish manner, in an unprecedentedly enforced vicious manner the dark ages of terrorism and plundered everything our people possessed.

Deprivation of rights, contempt, oppression, starvation and rags were the life and destiny of our people who lost their nation. Our people resolutely rose in a struggle against the fascist colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists and demonstrated national courage and wisdom.

[SK280936] The anti-Japanese movement, however, had to experience bitter failures and many twists and turns because the persons who fancied themselves to be the leaders of the revolution were engaged in flunkeyism and reckless factional strife. The revolution was urgently demanding the appearance of a great leader of the working class, and the people were anxiously awaiting an outstanding leader who would save the fatherland, soaked in a sea of blood, and illuminate a bright ray for national resurrection.

It was at that time that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the road of the revolution, bearing the destiny of the fatherland and the nation. This was an epochal event which brought about a new era in the history of the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The great leader, who came to the fore of the revolution, vigorously carried out the struggle for a new start of the Korean revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The new crop of Korea's true communists learned much from the nationalist movement and the early communist movement. With a new revolutionary view of the world, they opted for a revolutionary road, entirely different from the road taken by nationalists and the early communists.

Based on his research and unique revolutionary practices, the great leader illuminated a new road for the Korean revolution which was unprecedentedly complicated. He formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communist revolutionary organization in our country, and put forward a fighting program clearly indicating the road for the independent development of the revolution. In the first period of his guidance of the Korean revolution, the great leader, with an extraordinary, unexcelled intelligence, reviewed and summed up in an all-round way the revolutionary theory of the working class and the development of the revolutionary movement in the preceding period and founded the immortal chuche idea reflecting the fundamental demands of the revolution and the desires of the popular masses.

With the chuche idea, a man-centered view of the world and a revolutionary theory for the independence of the working people, created by the respected and beloved leader, Korea's National Liberation Movement and communist movement came to greet a new glorious period in which they advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, the great guiding ideology of the revolution, and communists and revolutionaries gained an invincible weapon enabling them to carry out the revolutionary struggle.

At the historic Kalun meeting, the respected leader published the immortal classic work "The Path of the Korean Revolution" embodying the great chuche idea and put forward the chuche-based line of our revolution. This enabled the Korean revolution to possess most scientific and revolutionary lines and strategies and to vigorously march along the road of victory.

Having energetically carried out the struggle to enlighten and organize the masses, encompassing youths, students, workers and farmers, in order to provide the revolution a firm chuche base, the great leader in early July 1930 formed the first chuche-type party organization of our country with a young communist nuclei of the new generation in Kalun. With the party organization as a foundation, he set up party organizations at all levels in many places and expanded them by accommodating young communists trained and refined in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the first party organization was an event which provided an epochal turn in strengthening the chuche revolutionary base and making preparations for founding a new revolutionary party.

Not until he stood in the van of the revolution, leading the Korean revolution, did our revolution make a new start and the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche begin. In the early days of the revolution, young communists and

revolutionary people held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the genuine star of guidance which would bring victory to the Korean revolution and the unique center of national unity and cohesion. Reflecting their ardent desire that the leader be the bright sun of Korea, they came to call him Comrade Kim Il-song.

[SK290030] The book also describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized and waged the glorious anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a new, higher stage.

In his classic work "On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle Against Japanese Imperialism" published at the historic Mingyuegou meeting held in December 1931, the great leader put forward a strategic policy of waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle primarily in the form of guerrilla warfare.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We should wage an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the main component. Guerrilla warfare is an armed struggle method which can strike a blow at the enemy politically and militarily while sustaining its own efforts and which can annihilate an enemy superior in numbers and technology.

The policy to wage an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the main component is a unique and positive policy which can be set forth and implemented only by the great leader who possesses a firm chuche-oriented stance and excellent strategy and tactics to repel the aggressors and to rescue the nation with its own strength.

After the Mingyuegou meeting, the great leader founded the anti-Japanese people's guerrillas, genuine revolutionary armed forces of a chuche type, and strengthened and developed them into iron-like militant ranks. He also more firmly organized the independent armed forces of our revolution by actively pushing ahead with the task of expanding the party organizations and mass organizations.

Along with this, he established guerrilla bases in a wide area near the Tuman River and enforced democratic reforms in the guerrilla operation areas. Thus he firmly established these guerrilla bases as military strategic bases for the anti-Japanese guerrilla units.

The great leader waged a stubborn struggle to thoroughly maintain the independent stance of the Korean revolution while leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The great leader extensively exposed and smashed the Japanese imperialists' and the reactionary flunkeyists' schemes to destroy the revolutionary ranks from within. Thus he rescued the Korean revolution from a crisis.

The expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the country was a strategic policy to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently adhered. The great leader, who already had deep concern about the development of the revolutionary movement in the country in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, came to the area in (Tongsong) many times and gave on-the-spot guidance to the activities of the

underground organizations in the country. Thus he wisely organized and led the movement of the anti-Japanese guerrillas into the country.

The historic Wangchaesong meeting was a very important and significant event in the struggle to move the anti-Japanese guerrillas into the country. At the meeting, the great leader set forth a policy to expand and develop the armed struggle into the country, established many guerrilla operation districts in the northern area of Korea and saw to it that all of the Korean people were united into single political force. Thanks to these activities of the great leader, the anti-Japanese revolution of our people was able to make rapid progress.

The book records the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who brought the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a great upsurge on a nationwide scale in the latter half of the 1930's.

At the historic (Namudo) meeting, the great leader set forth a strategic policy to bring the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a great upsurge on a nationwide scale and the detailed tasks to implement the policy.

This policy set forth by the great leader at this meeting was a most correct policy reflecting the inevitable demand of the development of our revolution, the prevailing situation and the lofty duties of the Korean communists to complete to the end the Korean revolution in a responsible manner.

After the meeting the great leader vigorously organized and led the task to prepare for the founding of the party on a nationwide scale and finally established a firm party organizational guidance system under which all party organizations in the People's Revolutionary Army and all local party organizations were rallied under the unified guidance of the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

[SK290331] Thus, although the party center was not yet declared, a way was paved to guarantee a unitary, uniform leadership of the overall Korean revolution through the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], and all preparations were made to declare the founding of the party at any time if conditions become mature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fatherland Liberation Association [FLA]--the first comprehensive, complete anti-Japanese united national front organization and the most powerful underground revolutionary organization--and expanded its organizational network deep into the homeland.

The founding of the FLA and the rapid expansion of its organizational network was a factor more firmly solidifying the mass foundation of the revolution by firmly rallying into one the anti-Japanese forces of the people and helping promote the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle nationwide.

By writing the immortal classic work "The Mission of the Korean Communists" to lead the overall Korean revolution to a continuous upsurge and by organizing and guiding the intensive study in the field by the KPRA, the great leader fostered all members of the association into competent military commanders who resolutely struggled under all adverse circumstances.

To lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a great upsurge and to rapidly expand the armed struggle into the homeland, the great leader established the Mt. Paektu stronghold--a new type of stronghold--and vigorously carried out military and political activities in the border area. In particular, he dealt an annihilating blow at the enemy by organizing and leading the historic Pochonbo battle. The brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle was an event having great significance in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The great leader victoriously organized and led the historic Korean march of the KPRA, the tactical offensive operation in the Musan District and a new tactical operation by a large military force in the area northeast of Mt. Paektu. While leading the KPRA's military operations, the great leader continuously defeated and annihilated the enemy, which was more powerful.

After embarking on a revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, aided the revolutionary struggle of the people of neighboring countries with blood. He also actively supported the revolution and anti fascist struggle of the peoples of various foreign countries.

The book describes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise organization and leadership of the struggle to take the lead in greeting the great event of the liberation of the fatherland. In the early part of the 1940's the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the historic Sohalbaryong meeting to cope with the rapidly changing situation and set forth a new strategic policy to take the lead in greeting the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

While continuously dealing blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors following this meeting by wisely organizing and leading the military and political activities of the small KPRA units, the great leader more firmly rallied the broad strata of the people and developed the KPRA into excellent cadre ranks by strengthening military and political training.

At the same time, he made pan-national preparations in various ways to mobilize all the people to a final, decisive war against the Japanese imperialists.

After completing a plan for a large-scale tactical operation to achieve the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in August 1945 issued a final offensive order to all KPRA units.

Because the great leader led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a brilliant victory, our fatherland was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule of nearly half a century, and the broad road of

building a new life opened ahead of our people. At the same time, a glorious revolutionary tradition--the historic root of the party and the revolution and the source of all victories--was provided.

[SK290603] The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which ushered in a new era of revolution under the banner of the chuche idea, greatly contributed to the struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples to achieve sovereignty and independence.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor of national resurrection and a great leader who has led the development of history along the road of independence.

2. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created our fatherland's new history of grandeur and prosperity by completing the anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution and by wisely organizing and leading the struggle for the socialist revolution and for laying a foundation for socialism in our country.

The book gives a systematic description of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, after liberating the fatherland, accomplished the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution under complicated and difficult circumstances and led the fatherland liberation war and the struggle to lay a foundation for socialism to brilliant victory.

Only when the people who have been liberated from the yoke of the imperialists' colonial rule complete a democratic revolution and carry out a socialist revolution can they solidify national independence, achieve social progress and prosperity and finally free themselves from exploitation and oppression.

The book describes how the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and established a people's democratic system in our liberated country.

Shortly after the liberation, the situation in the country was very complicated, and there were many difficulties and trials on the path before our revolution. The great leader who illuminated a correct way for the liberated, new Korea to go in such a difficult situation and who continuously led the Korean revolution to a single road of upsurge was none other than the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Various classic works which the great leader published in this situation on matters concerning the founding of the party and the government and the activation of the army and on progressive democracy in the liberated fatherland were programmatic guidelines which delineated clear struggle goals and a bright prospect for our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the accomplishment of the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation, we are assigned a new struggle task. Based on our victorious achievements, we should continuously advance the Korean revolution and build a wealthy, prosperous and independent country through the independent efforts of the Korean people.

While organizing and leading the struggle to build a new democratic Korea, the respected and beloved leader paid close attention above all to the work of founding the party--the staff headquarters of our revolution. He founded a chuche-type revolutionary party on 10 October 1945 and strengthened and developed it organizationally and ideologically by repelling the obstructionist maneuvers of various factional elements.

The founding, strengthening and development of our party was a historic event providing a factor helping to achieve victory forever in the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea.

Correctly solving the question of sovereignty was one of the questions influencing the achievements in building a new fatherland. In February 1946, the great leader formed the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type power organ for creditably realizing progressive democracy. While closely rallying the broad strata of the people around the party and the government by vigorously carrying out a united national front movement, he successfully carried out land reform, the nationalization of key industries and other democratic socio-economic reforms. As a result, the colonial and semifeudalistic nature of the socio-economic system was completely eliminated in our country, and socio-economic relations were basically changed.

The great leader's establishment of the people's democratic system and a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half by brilliantly completing the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in a short time was a historic contribution to firmly laying a foundation for founding an independent country in this land and for paving the way toward transition to the stage of the socialist revolution.

Next, the book describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in brilliantly carrying out the first period of the transition to socialism in our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The continuous transition from the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is the lawful process in the development of the revolution. To liberate the people from exploitation and poverty forever and to speedily accelerate socialist construction, we should move to the stage of socialist revolution immediately after completing the democratic revolution.

With the establishment of the North Korean People's Committee by the great leader, the northern half embarked on the road of performing the task of the transition to socialism.

[SK290906] In the first period of transition, he directed great attention to economic construction, put forward the unique line of building an independent national economy and wisely led the struggle to fulfill the First National Economic Plan in our country and the preparatory work for the socialist transformation of production relations.

He founded the DPRK, the only legitimate state of our country, on 9 September 1948 and increased its might in every way. Thus, he provided a powerful revolutionary weapon to accelerate socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification and made our country splendidly emerge in the international arena, side by side with the world's countries, large and small.

The book also describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion to shining victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The 3-year war enforced by the U.S. imperialists was a showdown determining the destiny of the fatherland and a severe trial for our republic and our people. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, accelerating war preparations, finally provoked a war against the northern half of the republic on 25 June 1950. As the U.S. imperialist armed invasion began, the great leader wiped out the armed aggressors in a decisive counterattack. He put forward wise policies to cope with the U.S. imperialist armed invasion in his historic speeches, including "let us wipe out the armed aggressors by a decisive counterattack!" and "all might for victory in war!" and vigorously organized and led the party and the people in the struggle for victory in the fatherland liberation war. He put forward chuche-based military strategy and tactics at each stage of the war and organized and directed the operations and battles of the people's army with a masterly hand, firmly ensuring victory on the front. He made the units of the people's army take control of the war from the initial stage of the counterattack and deal continuous blows to the enemies.

He enabled them to liberate Seoul, the stronghold of the enemies, only 3 days after the war erupted and to wipe out a large number of the enemies in a single blow, winning a brilliant victory in the Taejon liberation operation--an example of modern siege warfare.

The great leader crushed the initial offensive and the large-scale summer offensive by the U.S. imperialists. He smashed the rascals' attempt to launch a new offensive which they prepared as their last hope. The great leader enhanced the party's militant function and leading role in every way during the war and directed great attention to solidifying the rear areas, thus successfully ensuring war-time production. He actively advanced preparations for postwar rehabilitation and construction, foreseeing the victorious fatherland amid the flames of war.

Our people won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war under the wise leadership of the respected leader and gloriously safeguarded national sovereignty and revolutionary gains. We created the downfall of the U.S. imperialists by humbling the pride of the rascals, who took pride in being the strongest in the world. The brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war is a feat performed for the fatherland and mankind by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

The book deals with the rehabilitation of the devastated national economy and the completion of the construction of a socialist foundation by him after the war. The situation was strained, and the nation underwent difficulties after the armistice. However, the great leader carried out the struggle for post-war rehabilitation with an iron will and firm chuche-type outlook without the slightest wavering.

He pointed to the basic direction and ways of the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and laid down a unique line of economic construction giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture at the sixth plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and wisely led the struggle for implementation of this line, thereby making our people carry out the vast tasks of postwar rehabilitation and construction in a short span of time. The great leader clearly showed the road to advance our revolution in his thesis "All Strength for Reunification and Independence of the Fatherland and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic!" announced in April 1955.

[SK291346] The announcement of the April thesis, which prescribed the general task of the construction of socialist foundation, was of great significance in advancing our revolution along the road of chuche. The great leader gave priority to preparing the revolutionary forces politically and ideologically to successfully carry out the construction of a socialist foundation. The great leader saw to it that class education was strengthened among the party members and working people and that chuche was firmly established in the revolution and construction. He developed and strengthened our party into a powerful combat detachment and closely rallied the party and people as one revolutionary force by vigorously waging the struggle to eliminate the remnants of factionalism, which historically had persisted in the party.

The socialist transformation of the outdated relations of production rural areas and in cities emerged as an urgent demand which could not be delayed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production in cities and rural areas and establishment of a socialist system were the most important task in the construction of a socialist foundation which we should undertake during the 5-year plan period. He put forward a unique policy for the socialist transformation of the financial system prior to the technical transformation of the rural economy and wisely led the agricultural cooperativization movement. He also advanced and actively advanced socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry.

As a result, the agricultural cooperativization was completed with flying colors in August 1958, and the socialist transformation of individual handcraftsmen and capitalist traders and industrialists was also successfully finished.

The overall victory in the socialist revolution in our country after the war and the establishment of a socialist system are a great demonstration of the justness and indomitable vitality of the chuche idea of the respected leader and his unique revolutionary line and policy. The great leader powerfully advanced the struggle for economic construction to lay the foundation for socialist industrialization. The situation in the nation was strained and still difficult even in the initial stage of the 5-year plan period to achieve construction of a socialist foundation.

He convened the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1956 to overcome difficulties and put forward aggressive policies to register

a great upsurge in socialist construction. He vigorously inspired the masses in the struggle for socialist economic construction by mingling with them. As a result, a change took place on all fronts of socialist construction.

The flames of the chollima movement, the general line of our party, rose higher throughout the country.

With the revolutionary measures established by the great leader to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and his vigorous encouragement of the struggle against passivity, conservatism and technological mysticism, continuous miracles were created throughout the country, the foundation for socialist industrialization was successfully consolidated and technical improvement of the national economy was vigorously advanced.

This was a brilliant history showing how the people led by the great leader can demonstrate their boundless strength and perform heroic exploits.

The book also describes the brilliant fulfillment by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the difficult and complex task of remodeling the ideology of the people after the establishment of the socialist system. With a deep insight into the significance of education on the revolutionary tradition and communism in reforming the people's ideology awareness, the great leader gave profound scientific and theoretical answers to this basic question. Thus, he encouraged our people to vigorously implement the work on education.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected leader, the work to reform the people--a most difficult and complex question--was brilliantly resolved. After the establishment of the socialist system, the great leader gave answers to questions of principle concerning party work under socialism by founding the chuche-oriented theory of party work commensurate with it. In February 1960 he fundamentally improved the party work system and method in line with the new circumstances in the course of his personal on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and Kangso County.

[SK300150] The Chongsan-ri method and spirit personally invented by the respected and beloved leader are the scientific and communist-type mass guidance ideology and method of comprehensively reflecting and systematizing our party's traditional work method and principle of guiding the masses based on the immortal chuche idea and a revolutionary mass line.

The great leader has victoriously completed the historic task of laying the foundation of socialism by more vigorously accelerating the great upsurge for socialist construction and the chollima movement. With the completion of the work of laying the foundation for socialism under the great leader's wise leadership, our country has developed into an industrial and agricultural socialist country which is provided with a solid foundation for socialist production relations and a self-reliant national economy.

The book describes the energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in promoting the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification and developing the world revolution. Since shortly after the liberation, the great leader, paying close attention to the South Korean revolution and the

fatherland's reunification, has set forth the most correct struggle policies and methods at every stage. In April 1948, he convened a joint meeting of representatives of political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea and took practical nation-saving measures for achieving the fatherland's reunification.

During the postwar period, with acute insight into the situation created in South Korea, he clearly delineated the nature and basic role of the South Korean revolution and set forth many rational proposals for achieving the fatherland's reunification.

All these proposals and actions initiated by the great leader have driven the U.S. imperialists and their stooges into a corner and greatly encouraged the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle. In April 1960, the South Korean people overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet government by vigorously staging the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Paying close attention to strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan, the great leader formed Chongnyon in May 1955. In 1959, he opened the way for compatriots in Japan to return to their home country.

To accelerate the world revolution, the great leader has vigorously staged the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists' wild desire for conquering the world and their maneuvers to provoke war. Thus, he has protected peace and democracy. He has carried out energetic activities to achieve the unity of socialist countries and of the international communist movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's achievements in eliminating all forms of exploitation and oppression forever from this land by leading our people on the road of socialism, in firmly protecting the country's sovereignty and in contributing to developing the world revolution will shine forever in history.

3. By wisely organizing and leading the struggle to expedite overall socialist construction and the complete victory of socialism in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has more firmly solidified the foundation for completing the chuche cause and greatly contributed to vigorously accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism.

The book "The Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" gives a comprehensive, systematic description of the energetic activities of the respected and beloved leader for our revolution and the world revolution after completing the work of laying a basic foundation for socialism.

The book describes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities for overall socialist construction during the period from the fourth KWP congress to its fifth congress. During this period, the great leader, assuming a steadfast chuche stand, paid close attention to propounding and enriching a new scientific and revolutionary theory on socialist and communist construction.

Correctly propounding a theory on socialist and communist construction is a key to influencing the destiny of the work of building socialism and communism. The theory on socialist and communist construction in our era has been totally systematized and completed through the respected and beloved leader's profound ideological, theoretical revolutionary activities.

[SK300457] The theories on socialist and communist construction propounded by the great leader in his classic works on the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, on proletarian dictatorship and on the theses on socialist rural areas in our country as well as theories on the transitional period, proletarian dictatorship, complete and final victory of socialism, the attainment of the ideological and material goals of communism, the conduct of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and socialist economic management, are programmatic guidelines for us to correctly follow in building a communist society and is a new, unique revolutionary theory--a product in developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class on socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the struggle to comprehensively build socialism in our country to a brilliant victory. The great leader has concentrated on strengthening the independent force of our revolution in various ways.

Strengthening the party and firmly rallying the broad strata of the people around the party by indoctrinating and remodelling them is a key to achieving victory in socialist and communist construction. The great leader has enhanced the leading role of our party by regarding the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system as a basic line for building the party and by helping to thoroughly implement this line. He has tightened blood ties between the party and the people by delineating the position and role of workers' organizations in socialist society and by thoroughly developing all workers' organizations into ones for ideological indoctrination.

He has provided a factor vigorously advancing the revolution and construction by setting forth a unique policy for revolutionizing society and making it a working-class one and by staging a vigorous struggle to indoctrinate and remodel all members of society into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The great leader has vigorously forged ahead with the work of improving the system and method of guiding party, government, economic and cultural agencies. To solidify and develop the socialist system and to accelerate socialist and communist construction to the maximum, we should continuously improve this guidance system and method so that we can help the people become the true masters of the country and society and display their inexhaustible might and creative wisdom.

The great leader has helped enact a new revolutionary change in all agencies and in the work of functionaries by actively accelerating the struggle to thoroughly adopt the Chongsan-ri spirit and method in the work of party, government, economic and cultural agencies and to promote the party-mindedness, class awareness and popular nature of the people.

He has helped enact basic changes in guiding and managing the people's economy by staging a vigorous struggle to improve the work of managing and operating the people's economy after establishing the unique Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system.

He has turned our country into a powerful socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed agriculture by completing the difficult and complicated task of socialist industrialization in the very short period of 14 years by energetically leading the struggle to enact a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of economic construction after setting forth a chuche-oriented line for socialist industrialization.

He has changed the rural areas in our country into much more affluent, civilized socialist rural areas by setting forth and brilliantly materializing a unique ideology and theory on the question of socialist rural areas, thus opening the prospect for finally solving rural questions.

He has fostered the powerful national defense capability for resolutely repelling the aggressive maneuvers of any enemy and reliably safeguarding the security of the fatherland by making economic construction advance abreast with the construction of national defense to cope with the U.S. imperialists' brazen aggressive maneuvers and by thoroughly implementing the military line of self-defense.

Because the great leader has set forth the wise policy for comprehensive socialist construction in our country and has energetically led the struggle to implement this policy, our country has changed into a powerful socialist state which is independent politically, self-reliant economically and self-defending in the national defense sector.

[SK300952] The book comprehensively describes the revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried out to expedite the complete victory of socialism during the period from the fifth congress of our party to its sixth congress. During this period, the great leader developed and enriched the theory on socialism and communist construction and set forth new struggle policies for expediting the complete victory of socialism in his report at the Fifth KWP Congress and in his classic works, including the theses on socialist education.

The great leader has designated the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea as the general mission of our revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party--the revolutionary advance unit of the Korean working class and the working people--has set forth the militant program for imbuing society with the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary ideology--and is struggling to implement this program.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is a sacred, historic task of completing the cause of communism. More than half a century has passed since our revolution was launched under the banner of independence. During this period, great progress has been made in the struggle to imbue society with a single idea, thus performing miracles in the domain of social development. These

miracles could only be performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theorist and activist.

The policy of imbuing society with the chuche idea set forth by the great leader and the method of implementing this policy is the programmatic guideline comprehensively clarifying all theoretical and practical questions arising from brilliantly inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche and is an immortal, militant banner which our party and people should follow in expediting the complete victory of socialism and in building communism.

The situation in which our revolution has entered a new stage of development with the overall expansion and development of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--since the magnificent, historic advance began to imbue society with the chuche idea, urgently demands that the party be further strengthened and that a new change be enacted in party work. By taking epochal action to strengthen the party and enact a revolutionary change in party work with insight into this demand, the great leader has firmly solidified an organizational and ideological foundation to complete our revolutionary cause generation after generation and to strengthen and develop our party forever as a chuche party. Thus, a basic question influencing the future destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved in our country.

Because the great leader has wisely organized and led the work of solidifying the political and ideological unity of the people along with the work of strengthening the party, society is overflowing with the chuche idea, and a basic change has been enacted in the ideological and spiritual trait of our people and in their work and lifestyle. Today, our people are firmly determined to protect and safeguard the great leader and the glorious party center politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives and share their destiny with the party to the end no matter what difficulties and trials they may encounter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in solidifying the state and social systems of our country. Because the great leader has personally formulated the socialist constitution--a chuche code--and because he has helped adopt various new laws based on this constitution, the state and social systems of our country have been legally solidified and a powerful legal weapon has been provided for the people to more vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction.

Because the great leader has taken various revolutionary actions to strengthen the people's government and enhance its role, our government has been strengthened and developed into a true people's government which much more successfully serves the working people.

The great leader has concentrated on vigorously accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction under the banner of the three revolutions. The respected and beloved leader has helped make great progress in freeing workers from arduous labor and in improving their working conditions by vigorously leading the people to carry out the three revolutions. He has helped matchlessly strengthen the country's economic might in the flames of great socialist construction. In particular, by designating the agricultural

front as a major offensive front of socialist economic construction, he has placed the rural economic sector on a new scientific, technological foundation. By wisely leading the people to thoroughly adopt the chuche farming method, he has made the rural areas in our country successfully overcome the influence of the cold front. As a result, agricultural production has rapidly developed.

[SK301006] By designating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific as a strategic line which should be consistently followed in socialist and communist economic construction following completion of the 6-year plan, the great leader has energetically organized and led the struggle to implement this line, thus raising economic construction in our country to a new, higher stage.

To accelerate cultural construction, the great leader has adopted the overall 11-year compulsory education system and the system for the state to completely nurture and educate children. By expanding a higher educational network on a large scale, he has fostered a large force of more than 1 million intellectuals. By taking various positive actions to develop the country's science and technology in a short span of time, he has helped readily and independently solve new scientific and technological questions.

By providing careful guidance to enact a great revolutionary change in all sectors of literature, he has helped develop our literature into a genuinely party-oriented and revolutionary one, thus ushering in the great heyday of chuche literature. To meet the requirements of the development of the situation, the great leader has improved guidance methods and developed the mass movement to a new, higher stage.

By initiating the three revolutions team movement to accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--the great leader has sent three revolutions teams to all sectors and units. The three revolutions team movement is a new type of revolutionary guidance method which combines the political, ideological guidance and scientific, technological guidance which makes the upper unit assist the lower unit and which accelerates the three revolutions by mobilizing the working people. With the three revolutions team movement vigorously underway, new miracles have been performed and new innovations have been made one after another in remodeling men, in reforming techniques and in building culture.

The great leader has actively helped carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the example set by the heralded heroes, thus helping enact a great change in all fronts of socialist construction.

Because the great leader has set forth a unique policy to expedite the complete victory of socialism and because he has wisely organized and led the struggle to implement this policy, great achievements have been attained in the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and great progress has been made in the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea.

The unique nature and invincible vitality of the idea of carrying out the three revolutions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become clear

with each passing day because of the glorious party center's wise, outstanding and tested leadership of the struggle to materialize this idea.

The book comprehensively and profoundly describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the 1960's and 1970's on behalf of South Korean revolution, the fatherland's revolution and the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution. During this period, the great leader, in his classic works including those entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Revolutionary Forces in Various Ways To Achieve the Fatherland's Reunification," and "Let Us Prevent Division of the People and Reunify the Fatherland," comprehensively delineated the basic policy of the South Korean revolution, the task of implementing this policy and the basic program for the fatherland's reunification and the method of implementing this program. He took various revolutionary actions to expedite the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] was founded in South Korea with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology. Under its leadership, the people's revolutionary struggle has developed to a new stage.

[SK301228] By staging brave struggles against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, including the 3 June uprising in 1964, the August struggle in 1965 and later the Kwanju people's uprising, the South Korean revolutionaries and people dealt them a severe blow.

As a result of great advancement won in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, the north-south joint communique was announced, a meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee was held and support for and solidarity with the cause of our people's struggle for reunification of the fatherland was further strengthened among the peoples of the world.

In this period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also gave all-round answers to questions of principle arising in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the international communist movement in his classical works such as "Let Us Further Strengthen Anti-Imperialist and Anti-U.S. Struggle," "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and many others. He carried out energetic activities to intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the nonaligned movement and saw to it that every support and encouragement was given to the national liberation struggle of peoples of colonial and neocolonial countries and to the struggle of peoples new emerging countries for the building of a new society.

All activities carried out by the great leader made a great contribution to accelerating the international communist movement and the world revolution. They enhanced the international authority and position of our party and our nation and extremely strengthened the international solidarity of our revolution.

In conclusion, it is recorded in the book that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new fighting program for our party and people at the Sixth KWP Congress. The great leader extensively summed up at the sixth party

congress brilliant victories and proud achievements attained in the revolution and construction in the past. He elucidated concrete tasks of struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country, to further strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and to accelerate the South Korean revolution, national reunification and the world revolution.

The new revolutionary lines and policy of struggle put forward at the Sixth KWP Congress are programmatic guidelines which our party and people should firmly adhere to in accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation. They are powerful weapons ensuring victory in the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the energetic guidance by the respected leader in fulfilling the decisions and directives of the sixth party congress, revolution and construction are being advanced in an extremely rapid manner and an endlessly bright future is opening up before the Korean revolution.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who devotes his whole life to the fatherland and people and who has made immortal achievements for history and mankind.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class does not know such a great leader as the respected leader who basically reformed the position of the fatherland and people in a short time and created miracles of the century in all fields of politics, economy, ideology and culture.

With the richness and greatness of the revolutionary achievements made in the course of long arduous and complex revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shining as a most glorious and brilliant history of the leader of the working class.

There are no such proud and happy people as ours who conduct the revolution in chuche Korea by holding in high esteem the respected comrade Kim Il-song as our leader who glorified the entire course of the long revolutionary struggle with brilliant victory, and under the leadership of the KWP. It is a most sacred and lofty duty and greatest honor of the revolutionaries and people in our era to learn and follow the revolutionary history of the great leader.

All party members and workers should firmly prepare themselves to be genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries by deeply studying and comprehending the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a systematic and extensive manner.

The revolutionary cause of our people who advance and struggle by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the party leadership will be ever-victorious and invincible forever.

CSO: 4108/138

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FOUNDING OF KPA SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE MARKED

SK260944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A report meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPA song and dance ensemble was held at the 8 February Hall of Culture on 25 March.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was placed on the platform at the meeting hall. Slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song" and "Long Live the Glorious KWP" were displayed at the meeting hall.

The report meeting was attended by Comrade Paek Hak-nim; personages concerned, including Yun Chi-ho, Cho Yong-chok, Kim Won-kyun and (Cha Kil-yong); KPA soldiers; creative staffers and actors in Pyongyang; and writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble.

The report meeting began with the singing of the song "Gen Kim Il-song."

At the report meeting, a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee extended to all writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble was conveyed by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces. In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee noted that it congratulates all the writers and artists of the KPA ensemble on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its founding. In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee noted: the KPA song and dance ensemble personally formed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the revolutionary literary and art tradition established by him in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was traversed a road of victory and glory under the leadership of the party and has excellently performed its mission of inspiring the soldiers of the KPA and the people to loyal feats through its militant artistic creation and performance activities in the past 35 years.

In the message, the party Central Committee pointed out: The KPA song and dance ensemble, which was born as the first integrated art organization of song and dance, has contributed to leading the soldiers of the KPA and the people to be loyal to the party and the leader, to accelerating the revolution and construction and to safeguarding and defending the security of the country

and the gains of the revolution by vigorously conducting militant art activities. It has also grown as a reliable militant rank in the ideological front of our party replete with the unitary ideology of the party and organized with talented creative staffers, actors and actresses who are infinitely loyal to the party leadership.

In the message, pointing out that all the successes made by the KPA song and dance ensemble over the past 35 years were a brilliant embodiment of the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the great leader and the literary and art policy of the party and reflected the high loyalty and devoted efforts of the writers and artists of the people's army ensemble who have traversed the road of revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party, the party Central Committee highly praised the brilliant exploits performed by them for the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

In the message, pointing out the task of the literary and art sector today, the party Central Committee stressed that all the writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should arm themselves with the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the respected and beloved leader and the literary and art policy of the party, think and act in accordance with the leader's literary and art ideology and thoroughly implement the literary and art policy of the party.

In the message, the party Central Committee stressed that by creating many hymns of loyalty embodying the immortal revolutionary feats of the respected and beloved leader and his traits at a high ideological and artistic level the writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should more properly contribute to educating the unitary ideology of the party among the soldiers and the people and more widely conduct their artistic creation and performance activities to safeguard and propagate the party's achievements and to lead the soldiers and the working people to be infinitely loyal to the party leadership.

[SK261008] Song Wan-su, director of the KPA song and dance ensemble, made a report at the meeting. He said: Today we mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPA song and dance ensemble at a time when the country is seething with great zeal to most significantly greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest national festive day. The great leader formed the KPA song and dance ensemble in March 1947 and most correctly elucidated all problems ranging from the nature and mission of the ensemble to the creation and performance activities and management and operation of the ensemble.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The art organization of our army should inherit the tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and more vigorously conduct the revolutionary literary and art activities within the army. By doing so, it should actively contribute to arming all the soldiers with immortal and indomitable revolutionary spirit and to educating them to become revolutionary fighters working for the fatherland and the people.

The reporter said that the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the respected and beloved leader has become the programmatic principle of the art

activities of the ensemble. He recalled the glorious road traversed by the KPA song and dance ensemble after its founding performance with the participation of the great leader.

He said: In particular, in the fatherland liberation war period, the revolutionary songs sung by the artists of the ensemble in their militant performance activities on the frontline areas, responding to the call of the respected and beloved leader, led the hearts of the KPA soldiers and the people to burn with the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemies and faith in certain victory and vigorously inspired them to display mass heroism.

He pointed out that thanks to the wise leadership of our party, a new revolutionary turn was effected in the overall tasks of the KPA song and dance ensemble in the 1970's.

He said: The glorious party center personally completed the revolutionary opera "The Genuine Daughter of the Party," a work of the People's Laureate Prize, and the revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun" which have brilliantly embodied the creation principle of revolutionary opera of "Sea of Blood" type and fostered the writers and artists of the ensemble to be creators of revolutionary art.

He said: The ensemble created and performed many song and dance works embodying the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the brilliant achievements of our party and the infinite reverence and loyalty of the soldiers of the people's army and the people to the party and the leader at a high ideological and artistic level and other works depicting the revolutionary tradition. The ensemble also created and performed many other works reflecting the soldiers' militant and happy military life. Thus, it has contributed to the cause of modeling society on the chuche idea.

He stressed: The 35 years traversed by the KPA song and dance ensemble are a history of the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center to the literary and art activities within the revolutionary army and are a history of benevolent love embroidered with the leader's and the glorious party center's political trust in and warm concern for the revolutionary fighters.

He continued: The writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should resolutely safeguard and glorify the brilliant achievements attained in the literary and art field and create and perform more outstanding works so they actively contribute to modeling society on the chuche idea.

In conclusion, he stressed: The writers and artists of the ensemble should effect innovations in their activities so they can glorify the great leader's 70th birthday as the most happy national festival day.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4108/138

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP'S YIM CHUN-CHU SPEAKS ON KNA ANNIVERSARY

SK240920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Report by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the DPRK Central People's Committee, at central report meeting held at People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 22 March to commemorate 65th anniversary of formation of Korean National Association by Kim Hyong-chik--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, we commemorate the significant 65th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA] in circumstances in which all people throughout the country have enacted a great upsurge in all sectors of the revolution and construction with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and lofty awareness of their cause.

The KNA was founded 65 years ago by Mr Kim Kyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country and of the greatest anti-Japanese underground organization in our country prior to and after the 1 March people's uprising, which thoroughly assumed an anti-imperialist, independent stand and a pan-national nature. This association was a revolutionary organization which led the Korean National Liberation Movement.

Greeting the 65th anniversary of the formation of the KNA, our people proudly recall the achievements attained by the KNA with endless respect and admiration for Mr Kim Kyong-chik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

Comrades, the latter part of the 1910's when the KNA was formed was a period of national suffering when the tyrannical military rule of the Japanese imperialists occupying Korea reached its zenith and when our people were forced to suffer the status of colonial slavery. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Occupying Korea for nearly half a century, the Japanese imperialists maintained a barbarous colonial rule and brought immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to our people. Spreading army troops, gendarmes, policemen, prisons and terrorist networks everywhere in Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors cruelly suppressed our people and maneuvered in various ways to exterminate the Korean people.

By occupying Korea and by maintaining an unprecedentedly outrageous colonial rule in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors,

the Japanese imperialist aggressors hindered the independent development of Korean society and converted our country into a dark, murderous hell.

Having a matchlessly profound insight into the distressed situation in Korea and into the future of the Korean revolution, Mr Kim Hyong-chik earlier embarked on the road of struggle against the Japanese imperialists and occupied a central position among independent movement activists at home and abroad in energetically carrying out revolutionary activities. While instilling anti-Japanese patriotism and the spirit of national independence in advanced students and the working people at the initial stage of his revolutionary activities by organizing various organizations such as the colleagues' study association, a reading club and the Iksin Friendship Association, he firmly solidified a foundation for forming an anti-Japanese underground organization by touring broad areas at home and abroad. Based on this foundation, he formed the KNA on 23 March 1917.

The aim of the KNA was to help all Korean people achieve the nation's independence by themselves and through their united efforts and build a truly civilized country. The aim of the KNA as clarified by Mr Kim Hyong-chik clearly reflected a thoroughgoing stand against imperialism--a stand for rejecting the toadyist ideology of seeking independence by clinging to foreign forces and for achieving the independence of the country through the people's independent efforts.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik taught that, to achieve the aim of the KNA, the broad strata of the people should be rallied and unanimously mobilized to the cause of the anti-Japanese liberation struggle and that the KNA should be firmly solidified.

[SK241425] He also taught that the era of struggle for hegemony in the orient between the Western forces and Japan was the best chance for the independence of Korea and that, therefore, taking advantage of this era the Korean people should drive out the Japanese imperialists with their own strength to achieve the independence of the country.

The aim of the KNA and ways for its realization advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik were a most correct struggle program which indicated a right direction for developing the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement independently on the basis of a deep analysis of the contradictions among the imperialist powers ever worsening in Asia and the obtaining situation. The formation of the KNA was a valuable fruition of the far-sighted plan of Mr Kim Hyong-chik to achieve the independence of the country with the nation's united strength and of the arduous struggle for its realization. It was also a historic event which planted a new vitality on the fatherland where the clouds of national ruin hung heavy and which instilled a hope for liberation and the zeal of struggle for liberation in the hearts of our people.

With the formation of the KNA, the Korean people were able to possess a powerful revolutionary organization, uniting into one all of the anti-Japanese forces which loved the country and the nation and leading the National Liberation Movement in a unified way on a nationwide scale. The anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country was able to enter a new stage of development in which it vigorously advanced, relying upon the nation's own strength.

In a short period of 6 months after its formation, under the energetic guidance of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the KNA expanded its organization to many places in north and south Pyongan Provinces, Hwanghae Province, Kyonggi Province and north and south Cholla Provinces and to Changpaek, Musong, (Yimkang) and (Samunpo) outside the country. At the same time, it vigorously organized and mobilized the popular masses into the anti-Japanese struggle by closely combining its legal and illegal activities and its political and military activities.

As the KNA organization was expanded and its activities strengthened, a new phase was opened in the work for the unity of broad anti-Japanese forces and the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of the Korean people advanced more vigorously under the banner of the national independent struggle.

In the historic period when the national liberation struggle of our people had to change its direction from a nationalist movement to a communist movement, Mr Kim Hyong-chik became a pioneer in this period and energetically worked to strengthen and develop the KNA organization into a revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the proletarian masses.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who stressed the nationalist movement from the early period of his revolutionary activities, convened the (Chongsudong) conference in November 1918 and set forth a new policy, a guideline for KNA activities. Thanks to this new policy, the KNA organization was strengthened and developed into a revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the proletarian masses, including workers and peasants, and the broad anti-Japanese independence movement organizations were able to more actively wage their struggle under the guidance of the KNA organization.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who waged energetic activities to implement the (Chongsudong) conference policy, convened the historic (Kwanchon) conference in August 1919 and elucidated a new line based on his scientific analysis and summing up of the internal and external situation and the experience and lessons drawn from the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik advanced a revolutionary policy for armed struggle which elucidated that under a changed situation the National Liberation Movement should advance along the road of proletarian revolution which can realize both the class demand of working masses and the national demand of the people and that, in order to favorably develop the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement, the armed struggle should be more vigorously waged.

The line and policies advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement, were a programmatic guideline which should be firmly maintained in the struggle to convert a nationalist movement to a communist movement. Based on the policy advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the KNA vigorously waged a movement to propagate and plant advanced ideology among the people.

[SK241440] Wherever he went, he established various types of schools and night schools, thus indoctrinating and fostering advanced ideologies among the children of working people such as workers and peasants and raising them as reliable workers for revolutionary struggle. With these schools and

supporters' organizations as bases, he rallied the broad masses. The work of disseminating advanced ideologies, then, was carried out in relation to the struggle against national reformism [minjok kaeryangjuui] which had impeded the independent development of the National Liberation Movement.

Kim Hyong-chik, who had penetrated the reactionary nature and cancer of national reformism, sent letters to the KNA organizations in October 1921 and put forth his methods of struggle against national reformism at the historic (taepyong) conference in the autumn of 1923 for the purpose of keeping national reformism from infiltrating.

Because the struggle for exposing and analyzing national reformism had been strenuously waged under the guidance of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, national reformism was dealt a severe blow and the advanced ideologies were instilled in the people with a greater tractive force. The KNA had also positively launched the task of rallying and leading broad circles of people, including workers and peasants and independence fighters, to the right path.

Thanks to the energetic activities of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who had straightened out so many difficulties with an indomitable iron will, the broad masses of workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, patriotic religious men and merchants and industrialists of small and medium-sized enterprises were awakened with the anti-Japanese patriotic ideology in spite of the Japanese imperialists' truculent suppression and surveillance. Mass organizations were organized and expanded in the northern part of the border area long the Yalu River, in various places throughout the country and in several places overseas where the Korean people lived.

In particular, with the historic (musong) conference held in August 1925 as a momentum, the Association for Promotion of Unity of the National Organizations [minjok tanche yonhap chokjinhoe] was founded as a federation to unite independence movement organizations, which separately had been active in the Manchurian plain. The founding of the federation marked a great progress in the struggle for uniting the broad patriotic force.

The KNA's struggle for converting the national movement to a communist movement was more vigorously waged in close relation to the revolutionary armed activities.

Upholding the guiding principle for armed struggle illuminated by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who said that (? the key) to achieving Korean independence was armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the KNA members positively struggled for realization of this principle.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik's ideology on armed struggle was one which reflected the new lofty demands of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement on the basis of the profound historic summation of the preceding anti-Japanese movement. The ideology served as a firm guiding principle that indicated the fastest way to liquidating the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and to achieving the country's independence.

The KNA members were raised as capable military cadres through various military schools including (Paldogang) (?social revolutionary school) in (Long Jiang) County under his guidance. Organizing and expanding new armed units within the independence army's armed units, they had vehemently waged military struggles by tearing down the Japanese imperialist police buildings or punishing their stooges. Such armed struggles made the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges shudder and dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, thereby giving people confidence in victory and vigorously inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

[SK250024] In the course of repeated struggle, the KNA became a mighty clandestine revolutionary organization taking root deep among the masses. The National Liberation Movement in our country greeted a new brilliant era marking a turn into the communist movement based on the advanced ideology of the proletariat through armed struggle.

Indeed, the KNA made a great contribution to bringing to the entire people revolutionary awareness under the banner of national independence and to developing the Korean National Liberation Movement to a new stage.

The immortal achievements made by the KNA are the brilliant fruition of the efforts of Kim Hyong-chik, indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country who embarked on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle from an early date, personally experiencing the sorrow and pains of the people without a nation, who inspired the national sense of independence, stressing that the only way to safeguard the nation's independence and dignity is to unite strength of the entire people and who waged energetic activities by overcoming various difficulties and trials.

The revolutionary road Kim Hyong-chik traversed was a succession of arduous struggles. However, no storm or trial nor the continuous repression by the Japanese imperialist hangmen could crush his burning patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit. The KNA, which was founded by Kim Hyong-chik's noble intention, was a beacon fire for 20 million fellow countrymen who were grieving over the national ruin and was a symbol of the vigorous spirit of Korea to raise the nation and open a new era by its own strength by fostering national wisdom and ability.

By founding the KNA and through its activities, Kim Hyong-chik showed a fine example of uniting clandestine revolutionary organizations amid tightly-guarded enemies and cruel repression and of waging an anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership and energetic activities of Kim Hyong-chik, the noble revolutionary achievements of the KNA are deeply treasured by the people even today, vigorously inspiring our people's struggle to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The noble intention of national liberation which was so deeply cherished by indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the

anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the national movement to the communist movement, has been brilliantly realized by the respected leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, standing at the van of the revolution in the gloomy days under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, opened up a road of independent development for the Korean revolution with the banner of the immortal chuche idea. He organized and led the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla units. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary struggle which brought the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country and the communist movement to a new higher stage and was a national liberation war against colonial rule to recover national sovereignty and independence by driving out the foreign imperialists with chuche-type forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, legendary hero and ever-victorious and iron-willed commander, achieved the historic cause of national liberation by victoriously organizing and leading the unprecedentedly arduous and rigorous anti-Japanese armed struggle and opened up a broad road for construction of a new society to the Korean people.

Thanks to the great revolutionary tradition established by the respected leader during the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, our people could build the party, revolutionary government and revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner after the liberation, and could successfully carry out anti-imperialist and antifeudalist democratic revolutionary tasks in the northern half of the republic. Our people won the historic victory in the national liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and registered miraculous renovation and brilliant successes in the struggle for socialist revolution and for socialist construction.

[SK250328] By accelerating the revolution and construction on the basis of self-reliance, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have erected a powerful socialist country with an advanced socialist system, strong self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and invincible creativity on this land which for centuries was backward. Today, they have come to stand on the mountaintop commanding the final victory of socialism.

Thanks to the great leader, who stands in the forefront of the revolution, fundamental changes occurred in the position of our fatherland and people, a great new flourishing era of prosperity unprecedented in our history has been opened, and the final victory of the Korean revolutionary cause is firmly guaranteed thanks to the wise leadership of respected and beloved leader and party.

Comrades: The noble idea of the KNA has borne shining fruit in the northern half of the republic, but it has not been completely realized on a nationwide scale.

The tragedy of territorial division and national division begun in the 1940's by the outside forces continues even in the 1980's and owing to this, national misery and the pains our people suffer are growing with each passing day.

None of the Korean people who have lived as a single ethnic group of the same blood in a single land for 5,000 years of history will stand with folded arms in today's miserable situation or will eschew thinking of the nations future.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, nothing is more precious than reunification for our people and no task is more urgent than to reunify the fatherland.

From the beginning of the national division, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the reunification of the fatherland as the paramount task, has put forth the most correct policies and proposals for national reunification at each period of the development of the revolution and has wisely led our people in their struggle to implement them. He has made the prospect of national reunification all the brighter by putting forward the new national salvation proposal for reunifying the country through the establishment of a confederal state.

The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader is an independent and patriotic charter for reunification which illuminates the only way for the Korean people to pioneer the fate of the nation and people on their own under any circumstances. It is a fair and reasonable program for national salvation reflecting the national aspiration of the entire Korean people for national reunification and the demand of the times.

To reunify the fatherland through the establishment of a confederal state, all Korean compatriots in the north, south and abroad should firmly unite in a single great national reunification front under the banner of the national reunification, regardless of differences in ideas, systems, factions, and political views.

If all the compatriots in the north, south and abroad wage a powerful national movement for reunification in national unity just as our people in the past bravely waged the anti-Japanese struggle by rallying around the KNA or just as our people, who, rallying around the banner of the fatherland liberation, achieved the cause of the fatherland liberation after defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists, they will frustrate any obstructionist maneuvers of the enemy and accelerate the historic cause of national reunification.

Today, the fundamental obstacle blocking our country's reunification is the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression. The U.S. imperialists have been illegally occupying South Korea for 37 years, practicing colonial rule and are now committing military provocations against our republic and staging war exercise more wickedly than ever before, while endlessly increasing their aggressive armed forces to achieve their ambition of invading Korea. Despite the strong protest and denunciation of our people and the progressive peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists

are now staging a large-scale military exercise racket called team spirit '82 by mobilizing the aggressive armed forces and the puppet army in South Korea, from the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region, turning South Korea into a dangerous testing ground for nuclear war, while straining the situation in our country to the extreme.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are committing maneuvers for fascism, war, treason and division. These, too, are big obstacles to national reunification. Enforcing an antinational rule of military terror, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, hand in glove with the foreign aggressive forces, are frenzied in fascist suppression of the people and staging anti-communist confrontation rackets, and, with the false slogan of dialogue and reunification, are mocking the national aspiration for reunification, persistently pursuing a two-Koreas policy. All of these criminal maneuvers being committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are incompatible with peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, and they create only still bigger obstacles to national reunification. The way to break through the present difficulties facing the nation and to accelerate the cause of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation under this situation lies only in an early convocation of a joint conference of North, South and Overseas Korean politicians proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

With the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, if the politicians of the north, south and abroad gather together to exchange views without reservation and take common national measures for national salvation, it will greatly contribute to opening the future of national reunification.

[SK250544] We express the expectation and conviction that the South Korean politicians concerned for the future of the nation will actively respond to our proposal for arranging a great conference for reunification, deeply conscious of the mission they have assumed before the country and the nation.

The South Korean ruling clique should abandon the foolish idea of participating in the negotiations for reunification where there is no room for it and should not prevent the politicians from participating in the conference. It should release all the unjustly arrested and imprisoned politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, immediately and unconditionally and should guarantee all the necessary conditions for their participation in the conference without delay. In addition, the South Korean rulers should make the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea, practice democracy, abandon the policy of anticomunist confrontation and the two-Koreas policy and apologize to the nation for the brutal massacre in Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists should stop instigating the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique, which is forsaken by the people, stop the aggressive war rackets without delay and should leave South Korea, taking all aggressive weapons, including their troops and nuclear weapons.

No force can stop the burning aspiration of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the trend of the times.

Due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for division, grave obstacles are placed on the road to national reunification. However, the vigorous struggle waged by the Korean people, positively supported by the progressive people of the world, will surely bring about our fatherland's reunification.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date, we should strengthen our revolutionary forces further by accelerating the revolution and construction in the northern half of the republic.

To embody the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, we must, first of all, arm ourselves with the party's lines and policy and consolidate a steel-like unity and cohesion in our revolutionary ranks.

All the party members and working people should prepare themselves as chuchet-type communist revolutionaries with an invincible revolutionary spirit, just like the young communists who upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the dawn of the Korean revolution and struggled, sacrificing their youthfulness and lives without hesitation for the revolution. At the same time, we should tenaciously defend the glorious revolutionary tradition provided by the great leader in the course of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, illuminate that tradition from generation to generation and thoroughly embody it all our lives.

Before long, we are going to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. All the party members and working people should make this year--the year marking the 70th birthday of the great leader and the 50th anniversary of the leader's founding of anti-Japanese guerrillas and the start of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists--a most brilliant one in the history of our fatherland by creating a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction with fervent loyalty.

By substantially launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example of the unheralded heroes, we must fulfill the militant tasks assigned to us without fail and strive to fill the society with a lively and fresh revolutionary spirit.

In the midst of the enemy's maneuvers to provoke a new war, which are becoming more intense with each passing day, we must not relax our revolutionary vigilance even a moment but must watch every movement of the enemy keenly and work and live alert and always ready for mobilization, rejecting even the slightest relaxation or slackness.

We must vigorously follow the arduous and treacherous road of the revolution, without wavering and with firm faith in sure victory, cherishing the persistent spirit and noble will of Mr Kim Hyong-chik who, with firm conviction that the victorious day reverberating with shouts of "Long Live Independence" would surely come, tenaciously traversed the treacherous road of history.

The Korean people, who are vigorously advancing for the just revolutionary cause under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are invincible and only victory and glory await them in the future.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and continue struggling vigorously to achieve national reunification and to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution.

Long live, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people!

Long live, the glorious KWP!

CSO: 4108/138

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI YONG-SU MARKS STUDENT UPRISING IN SOUTH

SK240610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Report on speech by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at 24 March meeting of Pyongyang youth and students held at the League's central hall to mark the 18th anniversary of the March 1964 struggle of South Korean students]

[Text] The reporter said that the people greet the 18th anniversary of the 24 March uprising of the South Korean students in circumstances in which workers and students throughout the country have created a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction under the leadership of the party to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, as the greatest festival of the people and in which the struggle to achieve the democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification has been steadily waged in South Korea by students and the people.

He said that the 24 March struggle of the South Korean students was the eruption of the resentment of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which was hurriedly attempting to settle the aggressive and treacherous South Korea-Japan talks, and was a sacred, democratic nation-saving struggle against imperialism and fascism.

He said that the brazen collusion between the Japanese reactionaries, who were seeking an opportunity for reinvasion, and the traitors, who were attempting to leave South Korea as a twofold colony, enraged the South Korean students and people, finally leading to a March 1964 indignation meeting of students of the Liberal Arts College of Seoul University opposing South Korea-Japan talks and to a ceremony in which imperialists and traitors were burned in effigy. He then said that the flames of this struggle quickly spread to the whole of South Korea, including Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

He said that, courageously dashing to the streets in a nation-saving struggle like a raging billow and chanting slogans: "Immediately Stop the South Korea-Japan Talks," "Smash the Japanese Militarists," "The United States Should Take Off Its Mask," and "The Second Yi Wan-yong and the Dictatorial Regime Seeking National Division Should Withdraw," the students waged a massive struggle.

He went on to say: Perplexed by this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique tried to bestially suppress the fighters by declaring emergency martial law and by mobilizing scores of thousands of heavily-armed puppet army troops. However, it failed to thwart their raging, billow-like fighting spirit. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The patriotic and progressive struggle of students, which continued for more than 70 days from 24 March to 5 June, dealt great blows at the Pak Chong-hui clique and the U.S. imperialists. The 24 March uprising of the South Korean students dealt a fatal blow at the policy of dependence on outside forces pursued by the South Korean puppet clique and its maneuvers for treachery. It paralyzed the rascals' ruling order, drove the enemy into chaotic confusion and temporarily disrupted the criminal South Korea-Japan talks, thus dealing a telling blow at the Japanese reactionaries, who were running wild to fulfill their old dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, and at their maneuvers for reinvasion.

Through fierce struggles over more than 70 days, the South Korean students and people further sharpened their political awareness, hardened themselves and greatly influenced the development of the movement against imperialism and fascism.

Avaling himself of the significant occasion of commemorating the 18th anniversary of the heroic 24 March uprising, the reporter, on behalf of all the youths and students of the northern half of the republic, paid tribute to the South Korean students who had sacrificed their youthful, precious lives in the streets of resistance for the cause of national dignity and expressed noble respect to their bereaved families and all those who participated in the 24 March uprising.

He said that, although 18 years have passed since the righteous warriors of 24 March dyed the streets of resistance with blood, none of their desire for independence, democracy and reunification has been fulfilled.

[SK250809] He said that a more heinous and vicious fascist rule than the Yusin reactionary rule exists in South Korea because of the never-to-be-condoned treachery of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has emerged as a new fascist maniac with the support of the U.S. imperialists. He said that Chon Tu-hwan is stepping up a policy of reliance on the United States and scheming to make South Korea the U.S. imperialists' colony and military base.

He said that, while accelerating efforts to increase military capabilities and arms in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have staged large-scale war exercises there, leading the situation to the brink of war. He added that team spirit '82, which has continued since February, is a large-scale preliminary test war.

He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, not satisfied by leaving South Korea to his U.S. imperialist master and flattering and following the Japanese reactionaries, has paved the way toward allowing the latter to infiltrate South Korea politically, economically and militarily to their heart's content. He said that the South Korean puppet clique's talk about common destiny and its benging for \$6 billion in loans stem from a military aim to invade the

northern half of the republic by colluding with the Japanese reactionaries. He said all facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who, maintaining his life line by relying on foreign forces, seeks a parasitic life by relying on two masters.

The reporter noted that since the usurpation of power through the wielding of bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of stooges faithful to the U.S. imperialists and felonious Yusin remnants--has reacted to the righteous demand of the South Korean students and people with tyranny. He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's barbarous act of murdering the youths, students and people in Kwangju in May 1980 is an unprecedentedly brutal act of slaughtering his fellow countrymen. He said that since the Kwangju incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has created a whirlwind in arresting patriotic people, youths and students and has continuously increased suppressive forces. He said that this traitor has converted South Korea into a desolate graveyard of democracy plagued by murder and the most miserable living hell in the latter part of the 20th century.

He said that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has bloodily suppressed small meetings and demonstrations on campuses by mobilizing armed policemen. He noted that the rascals have recently punished or expelled thousands of students from the campuses throughout the country for leading the struggle against fascism and, on the pretext of taking disciplinary action on the campuses, have established a surveillance network through the use of monitoring equipment. He noted the horrible South Korean situation, in which students who seek truth are dragged to the court from the campus and are guillotined outside the classroom.

He said that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is persisting in every conceivable intrigue to perpetuate national division and obstruct the country's reunification in accordance with the two Koreas manuscript of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

He said that after carrying out slanderous maneuvers by shouting the theory of reunification in the 2000's--not satiated by fanning confrontation between the north and south--and urging the people not to have any illusion about peaceful reunification, saying the only thing for the worth is confrontation, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique has recently clamored about dialogue by proposing pilot projects. Saying that all these facts clearly show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of traitors, butchers of the people, war maniacs and enemies of reunification, he bitterly denounced on behalf of all the Korean students and people the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crimes of fascism, treachery, anti-communism and division after emerging as a second Yusin dictator.

Referring to the recent courageous struggle of the South Korean patriotic people and students to set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan--one of the U.S. imperialists ideological and cultural aggressive agencies--and to scatter many leaflets everywhere in the city, denouncing the fascist suppression of the campuses, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, he said that this is the eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. feeling of the South Korean people and a manifestation of their strong will and patriotism.

to banish the U.S. imperialists and regain the people's dignity and sovereignty.

[SK250836] He said: Taking this significant opportunity commemorating the 18th anniversary of the 24 March uprising, I, in the name of all youths and students in the northern half of the republic, extend warm support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students and people of all strata who are vigorously waging a just and patriotic struggle in defiance of the bloody suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

He said that today the South Korean youths, students and people are faced with an urgent task of ending the colonial, military and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at the earliest possible date and of achieving the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and continued: the South Korean youths and students should become the standard-bearer calling the people of all strata to struggle and a leader of the struggle and continuously fight until they will have ended the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule and established a genuine democratic government in the name of their fallen comrades-in-arms. At the same time, they should resolutely struggle for the abolition of fascist evil laws, including the notorious national security law, and all suppressive mechanisms and the release of all arrested and imprisoned youths, students, democratic figures and patriotic people.

The South Korean youths and students should struggle to dismantle all reactionary fascist organizations, including the student defense corps, and oppose forcible conscription for the puppet army. They should sternly block and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's schemes to ignite a fratricidal war.

The South Korean youths, students and people should heighten their vigilance against the aggression and interference of foreign forces and resolutely struggle to restore the lost national sovereignty in South Korea. Noting that the U.S. imperialists are the source of the misfortune and suffering of the South Korean youths, students and people and basic obstacles hindering peaceful reunification of the country, the reporter said that the U.S. imperialists should renounce the foolish ambition to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely, immediately stop powder-reeking war exercises and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

He said: The Japanese reactionaries should abandon their foolish delusion of holding the position of a secondary colonial ruler in South Korea and of invading Korea and Asia, capitalizing on the aggression of the U.S. imperialists. They should also refrain from instigating the military hooligans of South Korea to fascism and war.

Stressing that the reunification of the fatherland is the utmost national desire of all of the Korean people, including our youths and students, and a national task which cannot be delayed for a moment, the reporter said that the South Korean youths and students should devote their efforts, wisdom and

patriotic energy for the rewarding struggle to establish the Democratic Con-federal Republic of Koryo and to glorify the nation's wisdom and prestige.

He said that the youths and students in the northern half of the republic should arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, resolutely safeguard and defend the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center under all circumstances and more firmly prepare them as reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

In conclusion, he said that all of us should firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, and the glorious party center and vigorously struggle for the socialist and communist construction in the northern half of the republic, the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the achievement of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION--As of 24 March, workers at the Pukchang Thermal Powerplant had proudly attained this year's first quarter goal with the flames of the speed battle ablaze. With burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, they have achieved the innovation of generating 200 million more kwh of electricity during the period with the flames of struggle for increasing production ablaze. Endlessly creating technologies by helping or guiding each other, they have operated each dynamo at full capacity so that it can generate 4,000 kw an hour on average by accepting 80 suggestions for creativity and contrivance. With great awareness of being masters of the revolution and capable management of facilities, they have smoothly met the increasing demand for electricity in various sectors of the people's economy by increasing the generation of electricity to the highest degree since the inauguration of the plant, while economizing on coal by assiduously managing facilities. [Text] [SK251135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Mar 82 SK]

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